



# INSIDE CHESS

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MARCH 19, 1990  
VOLUME 3, ISSUE 5

**GM Max Dlugy Turns Over A New  
Leaf — See page 26**



**PLUS:**  
**A New Instructional Series  
by IM John Donaldson**

# INSIDE CHESS

magazine is a subsidiary of International Chess Enterprises, Incorporated

March 19, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 5

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## Editorial

**M**any of our readers have asked for more instructional articles. With this issue, we proudly inaugurate a new instructional series by IM John Donaldson. John will be contributing a comprehensive course on technique. In a nutshell, the purpose of the articles is to explain how to grind your opponent down once you've established a material or spatial advantage. Our goal is to help you understand how to turn those small advantages into winning ones.

In addition to the above series, the recent tactical features by IM Nikolay Minev will also become a regular addition. Combining the expertise of a chess historian and teacher, Nikolay will demonstrate the beauty of tactical play. This series will sharpen your tactical eye and add a few scalps to your belt. To both I give a hearty and sincerely felt "Welcome!"

### USCF Politics

The 1990 USCF policy board campaigns are now in full swing, and a dramatic development has recently taken place. At the 1990 Amateur Team Championships East, GMA Board Director Maxim Dlugy threw his hat into the USCF Presidential ring! Previously, USCF Vice-President Harry Sabine was running unopposed. Max's entry into the race is sure to spark a great deal of interest in the political race.

In the race for Treasurer, Fan Adams has decided to withdraw as he was recently appointed the President of the American Chess Foundation. In view of Fan's new position, several ACF Board members saw a potential conflict of interest and asked Fan to withdraw from the USCF elections. While seeing no conflicts himself, he obliged them and withdrew.

Finally, our Associate Editor John Donaldson has decided to run for the member-at-large-seat.

With the FIDE elections taking place in November, a hot political summer would seem to be in store. More later.

Enjoy,  
Yasser Seirawan

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

There is no need for a separate "Active" Rating List. As I was the first one to try to get USCF and FIDE to approve one-hour games for rating purposes, I first checked with Arpad Elo. He says that one-hour chess is statistically valid. That is: if all games were played at a one-hour limit, instead of slower time limits, the results would be the same. When the USCF approved one minute per move (instead of two minutes per move) as the fastest possible time limit, some persons made the same silly claim that you are making: that it would "ruin" the Rating System. Did it?

I hope you will put your time and effort into something useful, and not an unnecessary new Rating System.

It is very bad grammar to use slang, such as "bucks." The correct word is dollars.

Sincerely,

James Schroeder.  
Portland, Oregon

*Dear James: I'm amazed at the resistance people have to a separate Rapid Chess Rating system. Many others, including Bill Goichberg, agree with you and Professor Elo that rating Rapid Chess results along with the results of the slower time limits would be statistically valid.*

*While I disagree with these opinions, I do agree that the best players in traditional chess competitions will probably be the best players in Rapid Chess. However, the critics of a separate rating system are missing the big picture. Ratings constitute a crucial promotional tool for chess events. Players want to see their new ratings. Rating Rapid Chess separately will give this form of chess competition a big boost. So what if my Rapid Rating is the same as my USCF rating? Or the same as my WBCA Blitz rating? Now each player has the option of comparing himself more precisely with everyone else. Isn't that worth supporting?*

*As for my use of slang, sorry on that score — but the buck continues to stop here.*

Yasser

Dear Editor:

Larry Evans has once again been caught with his hand in the cookie jar. It seems he will stop at nothing in attempting to vindicate himself and regain a semblance of credibility.

Regarding his remarks about Lucerne 1982, he lied when he said we stayed in deluxe hotels. I stayed in the Hotel Flora with my good friend John Gavora. We ate most of our meals at the *Movenpick* — a fast food chain (far from deluxe). Incidentally, he also lied when he said at "USCF expense." The record will show that I not only paid for my airfare, hotel, and food, but also split the cost of a wonderful party we give for all the players each year, with Don Schultz.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would publish this so people will know the truth.

Sincerely,

Arnold Denker  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

P.S. I made this short so it won't take up much room. Actually there is much much more!

*Dear Amie: Thanks for your corrections. I think we've all engaged in a bit too much hyperbole on this issue. Let's stop dwelling on the past and look to the future.*

Yasser

### CORRECTIONS:

■ In Vol. 3, Issue 3, we published a letter from GM Bent Larsen in which he cast doubt on Rudolf Charousek's claim to be the author of 3...Be7 in the QGD. Edward Winter points out that Charousek's *Collection of Best Games*, recently reprinted by Dover, contains the game Fahndrich-Charousek, Vienna 1896, which features the move order 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Be7.

■ James Schroeder writes that Oldrich Duras was born October 30, 1882, so that he was actually 21 and not 22 in 1903 as Larsen claimed in his letter.

■ In our U.S. Championship coverage, Hal Bogner referred to a "friendly draw" between Boris Gulko and Alexander Ivanov. IM Ivanov points out that though only 23 moves, the game was very hard-fought and drawn only in the face of imminent time-trouble. ■



# How to Improve Your Technique

by IM John Donaldson

Perhaps no phrase appears as often, and mystifies the average player as much, as the classic "The rest is a matter of technique." From time immemorial, annotators have hidden behind these words in order to avoid having to explain the conclusion of a game.

In some cases this was understandable, e.g., when the annotator was such a strong player that he found it hard to believe that the correct path wasn't obvious to everyone. Much more common was the tacit adoption of the credo "Silence is Golden" as a shield behind which to hide laziness and lack of knowledge.

Technique, which can be defined as the concrete knowledge one has at one's fingertips, is not the most glamorous part of chess—but few aspects of the game are more important for achieving maximum results. Countless points have been lost by players who had winning positions which they could not convert, and drawn positions which they could not hold.

Fortunately, attaining a good working grasp of technique is not something magical. With serious study, rapid progress can be made in this area. One can think of technique as a room with 1,000 lights. For Kasparov or Karpov, the room is brilliantly lit—but for the average player things are pretty dim. In this series we'll try to spread a little light.

English A34

IM Alexander Wojtkiewicz  
IM Aljosa Grosar

Geneva, 1990

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.g3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg2 g6 7.O-O Bg7 8.Nxd5 Qxd5 9.d3 O-O 10.Be3 Bd7 11.d4!?

Quite possibly a Theoretical Novelty. The older 11.Nd4 only leads to equality: 11...Qd6 12.Nxc6 Bxc6 13.Bxc6 Qxc6 14.Rc1 Qe6! 15.Rxc5 Qxa2 16.Rb5 a6 Andersson-Winants, Brussels 1988. With the text, White hopes to open up the position and exploit the somewhat awkward placement of the Black Queen. However, the resulting position doesn't seem to present Black with any serious problems.

11...cxd4 12.Nxd4 Qc4

This move is good, as is 12...Qh5.

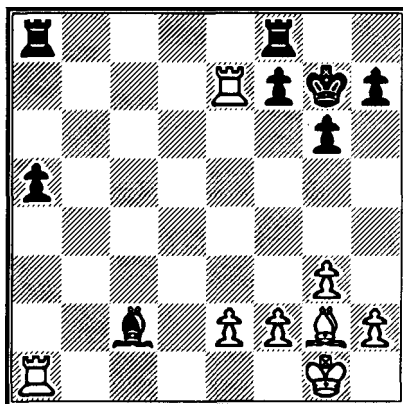
13.Rc1 Qxa2 14.Ra1 Qxb2

Both players seem to be laboring under the incorrect perception that 14...Qc4 is unplayable because of 15.Ra4. Otherwise it's hard to explain why Black doesn't play this move. In fact, if 15.Ra4 Nb4 then 16.b3 Bxa4 wins for Black. White has nothing better than 15.b3 when 15...Qb4 16.Ra4 and 15...Qc3 16.Rc1 lead to the same situation. After a subsequent Nxc6, the first player gets his pawn back—but has absolutely no advantage.

15.Rb1 Qa2 16.Rxb7 Nxd4 17.Bxd4 Ba4 18.Qa1 Qxa1 19.Bxa1

After the last few forced moves it's time to take stock: White is temporarily a pawn down, but in view of the threats of Rxe7 and Rb4 this situation will soon be remedied. White's pieces are more active; but with reduced material a draw is the most likely result.

19...a5 20.Bxg7 Kxg7 21.Ra1 Bc2 22.Rxe7



22...Ra6?!

This isn't the losing move—but it makes Black's task much harder. Correct is the active 22...Rae8.

23.Bd5

Wojtkiewicz is starting to put on the squeeze by tying Black's pieces down. From his quiet play up to this point, one might guess that he is playing without any real ambition. Actually he would definitely like to win, but doesn't want to risk losing by trying to force a win. It would give Black lots of counterplay. This is a common approach for a professional who plays virtually nonstop year-round.

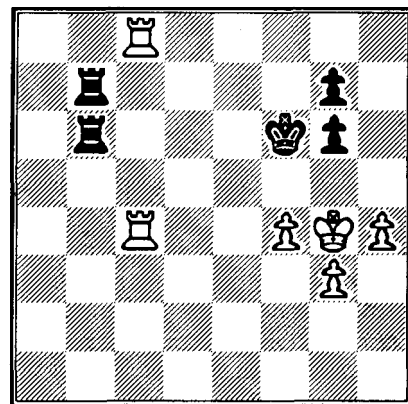
Relying on his *technique*, Wojtkiewicz takes a practical attitude—if Black plays well he'll draw and deserve it; otherwise Wojo takes the full point.

23...a4 24.Rc7!

The Rook on a1 and the Bishop on d5 are optimally placed. With the text, White improves the placement of his other Rook and forces the Black Bishop out of play.

24...Bf5 25.e4 Bh3

Here Grosar had to choose between the move played and 25...Be6. Trying to choose between these two moves by brute calculation would have been futile. Knowing that two Rooks and four pawns versus two Rooks and three pawns offers excellent winning chances for the side with the extra material would have made the decision easy. Rook and four pawns versus Rook and three pawns is usually a draw, but the extra pair of Rooks changes the situation considerably. The late World Champion Tigran Petrosian was a great master of a similar ending: two Rooks and three pawns versus two Rooks and two pawns. The *Encyclopedia of Chess Endings*, Volume 3, gives Petrosian-Balashov, USSR (ch) 1977 #1657 and Petrosian-Larsen, Biel (izt) 1976 #1658. The latter is also given in GM Edmar Mednis's *Practical Rook Endings* published by Chess Enterprises. Another example of Petrosian's endgame play that is not so well known is the following example from Petrosian-Bannik, Kiev 1954:



56.Rd4 Ra7 57.Rd3 Rab7 58.Ra8 Rb8 59.Ra5 R8b7 60.Re5 Rb8 61.Rdd5 R8b7 62.Rg5 Ra7 63.Rc5 Raa6 64.Rgd5 Ra7

65.Rc3 Rab7 66.Kh3 Kf7 67.Rd8 Ke7 68.Rcc8 Kf6 69.Kg4 Ra7 70.Rh8 Rab7 71.h5 gxh5 + 72.Kxh5 Rb5 + 73.Kh4 Rb1 74.Rhf8 + Ke6 (the King is forced away from the pawn as 74...Kg6 75.f5 + mates) 75.Rce8 + Re7 76.f5 + Kd6 77.Kg5 Rbe1 78.Rd8 + Kc7 79.Rc8 + Kd6 80.Rfd8 + Rd7 81.Rxd7 + Kd7 82.Rg8 Re7 83.Kg6 Kd6 84.Rxg7 1-0. In such endings, the materially superior side always operates according to the following principle: don't exchange material unless you see it leading to a winning position.

#### 26.f3

With the idea of trapping the Bishop with g4 and of gaining space on the Kingside by pushing the pawns forward.

26...a3 27.Kf2 h5 28.g4 hxg4 29.Kg3 Rf6 30.Rxa3 gxf3 31.e5! Rf5 32.Rxf3 Rxf3 +

On 32...Rxe5 White has 33.Bxf7 with the twin threats of Kxh3 and Bc4 +.

#### 33.Kxf3

Despite the reduced material, Black is still under pressure. All of White's pieces are more active than their Black counterparts, and the threat of e6 seemingly forces the passive reply ...Kg8. On the plus side, the

h-pawn is the "wrong color." This means that King, Bishop, and h-pawn versus King won't be enough to win for White.

#### 33...Kg8?

Quite likely the decisive mistake. Necessary was 33...Kh6 sidestepping e6 and keeping the White King out. After 34.Rxf7 (34.Bxf7 Be6) 34...Rxf7 35.Bxf7 Kg7 36.Bc4 g5, the Bishop ending is drawn.

This position often arises from the classic ending Bishop and four pawns versus Bishop and three pawns on one side of the board. Of all the endings featuring a single piece and four pawns versus three, this is the easiest to defend – especially when the h-pawn is of the wrong color. One recent example is Shtern-Donaldson, Los Angeles 1989.

Wh- Kd4 Bc2 e4 f3 g2 h4

Bl- Ke7 Ba2 f7 g6 h7

1...f6 2.Bd3 Be6 3.Bc4 Bd7 4.f4 h6 5.e5 g5

This position is almost identical to Stahlberg-Fine, Kemerli 1937 (see Fine's *Basic Chess Endings* page 154-155).

6.hxg5 hxg5 7.fxg5 fxg5

The same sort of position that could

have arisen in the game after 33...Kh6.

8.Ke4 Bc8 9.Bd5 Bd7 10.g3 Bc8 11.Bg8 Bd7 12.e6

There is no way to make progress as Bg8-h7-f5 is met by ...Bc6 + and f5 isn't free for the White King.

12...Bxe6 13.Bxe6 Kxe6 14.g4 Kf6 15.Kd5 Kf7 16.Ke5 Ke7 17.Kf5 Kf7 18.Kxg5 Kg7 and the game was drawn shortly.

34.Kf4 Be6 35.Bxe6 fxe6 + 36.Kg5 Rf5 + 37.Kxg6 Kf8 38.Rc5

Threatening h2-h4.

38...Rf4 39.Kg5 Rf5 + 40.Kg6 Rf4 41.Rc1 Rh4

On 41...Rf5 White has 42.Re1 threatening h2-h4 again.

42.Rc8 + Ke7 43.Rc7 + Ke8 44.Rh7 Rf4 45.h4 Rf5 46.Rh5 Rf8 47.Rg5 Rf5 48.h5

White can't force this pawn through. He'll use it as a decoy to divert Black from the e6-pawn.

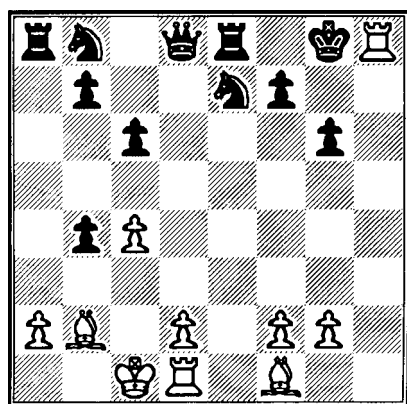
48...Kf8 49.h6 Kg8 50.Rg1 Rf2 51.Rd1 Rg2 + 52.Kf6 Rh2 53.Rd8 + Kh7 54.Kxe6 Rxh6 + 1-0

Black has no way to stop the White e-pawn after 55.Kf7. ■

# ROOK FILE + LONG DIAGONAL = CLASSICAL MATE

by IM Nikolay Minev

The simultaneous possession of the Rook file and the long diagonal is a classical mate pattern with the Rook and Bishop.



This beautiful picture does not fall from the moon. It must be created!

*Reti's Opening A09*

GM Max Euwe  
Rudolf Loman

*Cup Tournament Netherlands 1923*

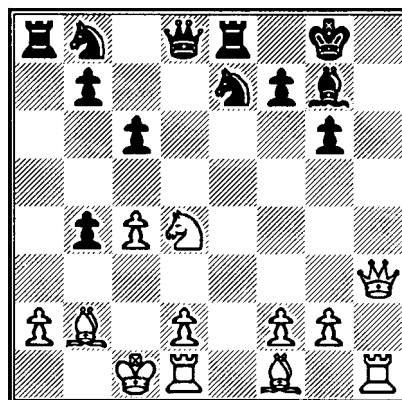
1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.b4 g6 4.Bb2 Bg7 5.Na3!?

The introductory move in a plan for castling long. Such an idea, which leads to a crisis in short order, does not exist in ECO.

5...e5 6.Nc2 Bg4 7.e3 Ne7 8.exd4 exd4

I am following the game's score in *Weltgeschichte des Schachs*. It gives 7...d3 8.Na3 Kf8!? with the assessment: completely unclear. A more logical move order seems to be 6.e3 Ne7 7.exd4 exd4 8.Nc2 Bg4, reaching the same position.

9.h3 Bxf3 10.Qxf3 c6 11.h4!? O-O 12.h5 Re8 13.O-O-O a5 14.hxg6 hxg6 15.Qh3 axb4 16.Nxd4!!



16...Bxd4

Falling into a classical trap. It should be noticed that doom also awaits Black after 16...Rxa2 17.Qh7+ Kf8 18.Qxg7+!! Kxg7 19.Ne6+ (or more humorously but unthematically 19.Nf5+ Kf8 20.Rh8+ Ng7 21.Bg7 ma e) Kg8 22.Rh8 ma e.

According to Euwe, Black holds by 16...Nf5 17.Nxf5? (Euwe's mark) Bxb2+ 18.Kxb2 Qf6+. The truth is that White wins the position in the note after only three moves: 19.d4 gxf5 20.Qh7+ Kf8 21.Qh8+ and 21...Ke7 22.Re1+ or 21...Qxh8 22.Rxh8+ Ke7 23.Re1+ etc.

17.Qh8+!! 1-0

If 17...Bxh8 18.Rxh8, we have reached the mate in the first diagram.

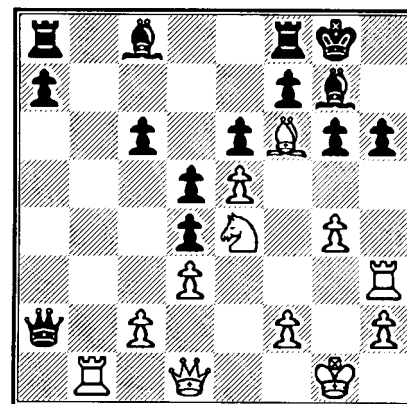
In practice, this tactical possibility is realized in stages. Usually one of the conditions (control of the file, or of the diagonal) already exists, and the fight is over the achievement of the missing condition.

## THE BATTLE FOR THE FILE

When the diagonal is already under control, the seizure of the file most often takes place brutally – e.g., through the sacrifice of a Queen or a Rook. A typical shot is shown below:

Janis Mileika  
Seledkin

*USSR 1971*



White to move

1.Qc1!

The obvious threat is 2.R 1, and if Black saves the Queen, then...

1...dxe4 2.Qxh6!! 1-0

A good demonstration of the fact that "double-attack" is a broad term. It need not only mean an attack against two pieces – it can also mean two threats.

*Queen's Gambit Accepted D29*

Yuri Gusev  
GM Vladimir Antoshin

*Moscow 1952*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.e3 Be7 5.Nc3 O-O 6.Bd3 dxc4 7.Bxc4 c5 8.O-O a6 9.Qe2 b5 10.Bb3 Bb7 11.Rd1 Qc7 12.Be2 Ne6 13.a4 b4 14.Ne4 Nxe4 15.Bxe4 Na5 16.Bd3 Nb3! 17.Rb1

If White falls for 17.Bxh7+ Kxh7 18.Qc2+ Be4! 19.Qxe4+ (if 19.Qxb3? c4 20.Qa2 b3), ...f5! Black gains an Exchange.

17...cxd4 18.exd4 Rac8 19.Be3 Qc6! 20.d5

In case of 20.Bxh7+ ?? Kxh7 21.Qd3+ Qe4 22.Qxb3 Bd5, White's Queen is trapped.

20...exd5 21.Bxh7+ Kxh7 22.Qd3+ Qg6 23.Qxb3 d4! 24.Bxd4 Rc3!!

Giving up an Exchange to open the

long a1-h8 diagonal, which will be under Black's full control.

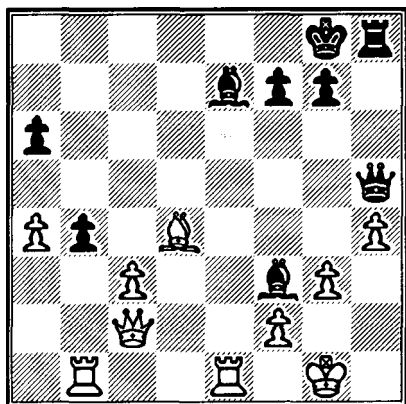
25.bxc3 Bxf3 26.g3 Rh8!

The battle for the h-file begins!

27.Re1

Loses immediately. Bronstein proves, after much analysis, that in case of the best defense, 27.cxb4, Black also wins. Here is one of his variations: 27...Qh5 28.h3 Kg8 29.Rac1 Bb7 30.g4 Qxg4+! 31.Qg3 Rxh3—precisely our theme!

27...Qh5 28.Qc2+ Kg8 29.h4



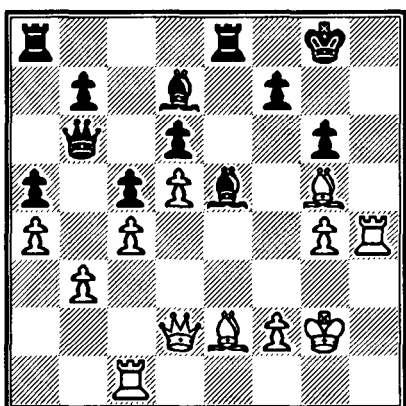
29...Qxh4! 0-1

## THE BATTLE FOR THE LONG DIAGONAL

The battle for control of the long diagonal is usually more complicated and exciting than the struggle for the Rook file. The tactics in the following example include a lot of surprising sacrifices.

Anatoly Noskov  
Alexander Grushevsky

USSR 1957



White to move

1.Qf4!!

This beginning of a beautiful attack is based on our theme. White wishes to trade his Queen for a diagonal: 1...Bxf4 2.Bf6, and the goal is achieved.

1...f6 2.Rch1!

A...m...p...t...s...t...g...a:  
2...Bxf4 3.Rh8+ and 3.R1h7 mate.

2...Rf8 3.Qe4 f5 4.Qxe5!

The third Queen offering, now with decisive effect.

4...dxe5 5.Rh8+ Kf7 6.R1h7+ Ke8  
7.Re7+ Kd8 8.Rxf8+ Kc7 9.Rxa8 Qxb3  
10.Bf6 Qc2 11.Bxe5+ Kb6 12.Rxd7 1-0

Queen's Gambit D37

GM Lajos Portisch  
GM Erich Eliskases

Tel Aviv (ol) 1964

A game mentioned in ECO.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Be7 4.Nf3 Nf6  
5.Bf4 O-O 6.e3 c5 7.dxc5 Qa5 8.a3 dxc4  
9.Bxc4 Qxc5 10.Qe2 a6 11.e4!?

Another good plan is 11.b4 Qh5 12.O-O. The text is more active, although risky.

11...b5 12.Bd3 Bb7 13.Re1 Qb6

In case of 13...Qh5, Velimirovic recommends the heartbreaking continuation 14.h3!, followed by Kd2 and g4.

14.h4! Nbd7 15.e5 Nd5 16.Nxd5 exd5

If 16...Bxd5 17.Bxh7+ Kxh7 18.Ng5+ and wins.

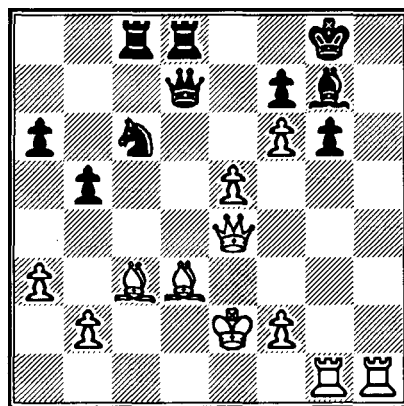
17.Be3 d4 18.Bxd4 Bxf3 19.Qe3!

ECO stops in this interesting situation. How many readers know what happened next? I gladly give the rest of the game.

19...Qe6 20.gxf3 Rac8 21.Ke2 Nb8  
22.Qe4 g6 23.h5 Nc6 24.Bc3 Rfd8 25.Rcg1  
Bf8 26.hxg6 hxg6 27.f4 Bg7

The h-file is already under control. Now Portisch conquers the diagonal by the use of tactics.

2.f5 d 29.f6!!

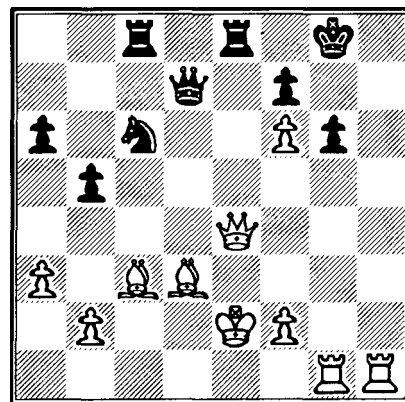


Though this looks like a blunder, in fact it is much stronger than 29.e6.

29...Bxf6

There is nothing else: if 29...Bf8 30.Rxg6+! fxg6 31.Qxg6+ Bg7 (31...Qg7 32.f7 mate) 32.Rh8+! Kxh8 33.Qh7 mate.

30.exf6 Re8



31.Rxg6+! fxg6 32.f7+! 1-0

Finally the Bishop on the long diagonal went to work. Now 32...Qxf7 33.Rh8 is the thematic classical mate. 32...Kxf7 33.Rh7+ Kg8 34.Rxd7 is also hopeless for Black.

Sicilian Dragon B78

GM Nona Gaprindashvili  
Tatjana Vujanovic

Timisoara 1975

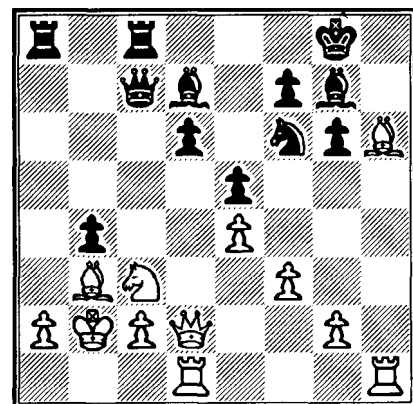
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6  
5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 O-O  
9.Bc4 Bd7 10.O-O-O Qb8

This continuation occurs quite rarely and is not especially recommended.

11.h4 Rc8 12.Bb3 a5 13.h5!? Nxd4  
14.Bxd4 a4 15.Bd5 a3

The theory shows 15...e6 16.hxg6 hxg6? 17.Qg5 e5 18.Rh8+!! and White won in Hodgson-Paunovic, London-Belgrade 1976.

16.hxg6 axb2+ 17.Kb1 hxg6 18.Bb3 e5  
19.Be3 Qc7 20.Kxb2 b5 21.Bh6 b4



22.B-g7!! Qxc3+

If 22...bxc3+ 23.Kb1 cxd2 24.Bxf6 and "the iron grip" of the Rook and the Bishop is achieved. 23.Kb1 Qxd2 24.Bxf6! Qxd1+ 25.Rxd1 Kf8 26.Rh1 Bh3 27.Rxh3 Ke8 28.Rh8+ Kd7 29.Rh7 Rf8 30.Bg7 1-0

# Selected Games from the 1989 USSR Championship

by IM John Donaldson

In Issue 24, Vol. II, we reported on the 56th USSR Championship won by GM Rafael Vaganian. Since it pains us no end to let good games go to waste, we are supplementing our coverage of this event by presenting seven more games from this super-strong national championship.

*Just one month after losing to Kasparov in Skellefteå where the World Champion reintroduced 7.Ndb5, Vaganian gets a chance to play the White side.*

Previously, it was thought that 7.Nb3 was necessary to stop 7...Bc5. However, 7.Ndb5 Bc5 can be met by 8.Bg2! as 8...Bxf2+ 9.Kf1 Ng4 10.Qd6! wins for White — Lipinski-Schinzel, Poland 1978. Dvoris improves on Vaganian's 7...d5 with 7...Ne5 and after the new move 9.Qa4, improving on old analysis of Euwe's beginning with 9.Na3, a critical position is reached. A short while after this encounter, the last game of the Speelman-Timman match saw the Dutchman play 9...Rb8. Although Timman won the game, Speelman had some advantage out of the opening. Instead Dvoris opts for 9...Bc5 and after 10.O-O plays 10...Nxc4. Much more critical for the theory of 7.Ndb5 is the suggestion of Yugoslav theoretician IM Zoran Ilic. He offers 10...Rb8 and gives 11.b4!? (11.Na3 O-O is okay for Black) 11...Be7 12.Be3 axb5 13.Nxb5! Qd8 14.Qa7 Nc6 15.Bxc6 dxc6 16.Bb6 Qxb6 17.Qxb6 cxb5 18.Qxb5+ Bd7 19.Qb6, which he assesses as playable for both sides, though I'm not convinced Black has enough material with three pieces for his Queen and two pawns. Dvoris's move leads to a bad ending. After 15...d5? (15...d6 was tougher defense) Vaganian is soon winning with his two Bishops and the control of the c-file. Accurate to the end, he avoids 29.Bxg4 because of 29...d4 with complications. If 32...Rxb5, Vaganian had 33.a6 Rb8 34.a7 Ra8 35.Be5 and 36.Bb8 when Black is ef-

fectively a Rook down and the White King and Rook will easily infiltrate.

## English A33

GM Rafael Vaganian  
IM Semyon Dvoris

## USSR Championship 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 e6 6.g3 Qb6 7.Ndb5 Ne5 8.Bg2 a6 9.Qa4 Bc5 10.O-O Nxc4 11.Qxc4 axb5 12.Qxb5 Qxb5 13.Nxb5 Ke7 14.Bd2 Rd8 15.a4 d5 16.Rfc1 b6 17.b4 Bd6 18.Nxd6 Kxd6 19.b5 Bb7 20.Bf4+ e5 21.Bd2 e4 22.Bf4+ Ke7 23.Rc7+ Rd7 24.Bh3 Rxc7 25.Bxc7 Nd7 26.Bxd7 Kxd7 27.Bxb6 Rc8 28.Bd4 Rc4 29.e3 Rb4 30.Bc3 Rb3 31.Bxg7 Bc8 32.a5 Bb7 33.a6 Ba8 34.Ra5 d4 35.Bxd4 Bd5 36.b6 Rb1+ 37.Kg2 Bc4 38.g4 1-0

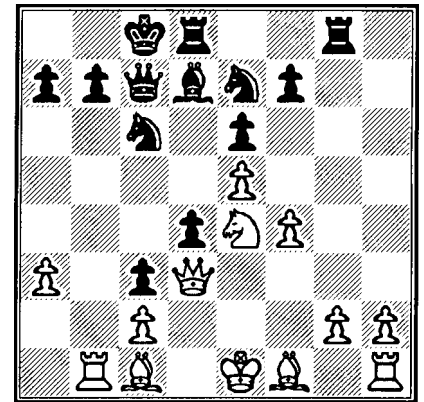
In a theoretical line of the Winawer, Eingorn chooses 12...d4 over the older 12...Bd7. On 15.Rb1, he plays an interesting piece sacrifice with 15...Nxe5!?. The idea behind it becomes apparent after 18...Qd5. Black has two pawns for the piece and is threatening to mobilize his center by ...e5, ...f5, and either ...f4 or ...e4. To avoid getting swamped, Oll, Estonia's number two player after Ehlvest, offers back material with 19.Rb5. Eingorn chooses not to accept it and is outplayed in the ensuing complications. After 29.Nb4, Black looks to have a crushing blow in 29...d3 — but White has the answer 30.Qh3+ followed by 31.Be3. Eingorn is soon fighting a rearguard action to stave off defeat, but it doesn't succeed.

## French Winawer C18

IM Lembit Oll  
GM Viacheslav Eingorn

## USSR Championship 1989

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Ne7 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.Qg4 Qc7 8.Qxg7 Rg8 9.Qxh7 cxd4 10.Ne2 Nbc6 11.f4 dxc3 12.Qd3 d4 13.Ng3 Bd7 14.Ne4 O-O-O 15.Rb1



Nxe5 16.fxe5 Qxe5 17.Qe2 Bc6 18.Ng3 Qd5 19.Rb5 Qa2 20.Rc5 Rd5 21.Ne4 Qb1 22.Qd1 Rxc5 23.Nxc5 Nf5 24.Rg1 Qb6 25.Nd3 e5 26.Qh5 Nd6 27.Qh6 Rd8 28.Be2 e4 29.Nb4 e3 30.Nxc6 bxc6 31.Rf1 f5 32.g4 c5 33.Qe6+ Kb8 34.Qe5 fxe4 35.Rf6 Qc6 36.Bxg4 Qh1+ 37.Rf1 Qe4 38.Qg5 Nb7 39.Qf4+ Nd6 40.Qg5 Nb7 41.Bf5 Qe5 42.h4 Rf8 43.Bh3 Rxf1+ 44.Kxf1 Qh2 45.Bg2 Nd6 46.Qd8+ Nc8 47.Qg5 Nd6 48.h5 Ke7 49.Qxc5+ Kd7 50.Qg5 Nf7 51.Qd5+ Ke7 52.Qc5+ Nd6 53.Qg5+ Ke6 54.Qd5+ Ke7 55.Qg5+ Ke6 56.Qd5+ Ke7 57.Ke2 Nf5 58.Qxf5 Qxg2+ 59.Kd3 Qg1 60.Qe4+ Kf8 61.Qa8+ Kf7 62.Qxa7+ Ke8 63.Qa4+ Ke7 64.Qb4+ Ke8 65.Qb8+ Kd7 66.Qb7+ Kd8 67.h6 e2 68.h7 Qg6+ 69.Kc4 1-0

In another epic battle in the French Winawer Poison Pawn Variation, Aseev deviates from Oll's 13.Ng3 — but play still quickly becomes extremely complicated. Aseev plays 14.Rg1 avoiding 14.Nxd4 when Black gets excellent compensation for the pawn with 14...Nxd4 15.Qxd4 Nf5 16.Qf2 Qc6 17.Rb4 Qd5 18.Rg1 Bc6. Eingorn, in turn, improves over Oll-Rozentalis, Vilnius 1988, with 15...Nxd5 (instead of 15...Na5 16.Be3 Nd5 17.Nf5! exf5 18.Qxd5 Ba4 19.Qc5 when White was better) and after 16...Bb5! the die is cast. After a long forced sequence, the players split the point as 27.Qa7+ Kc8 28.Qa8+ Kd7 29.Rbd1+



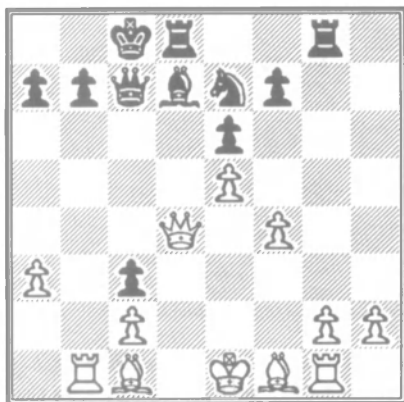
Kc6 30.Bxd8 Qxf4+ 31.Ke2 Qe3+ 32.Kf1 Qf4+ is a perpetual.

### French C18

IM Konstantin Aseev  
GM Viacheslav Eingorn

USSR Championship 1989

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Ne7 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.Qg4 Qc7 8.Qxg7 Rg8 9.Qxh7 cxd4 10.Ne2 Nbc6 11.f4 dxc3 12.Qd3 d4 13.Rb1 Bd7 14.Rg1 O-O-O 15.Nxd4 Nxd4 16.Qxd4



Bb5 17.Qxa7 Bxf1 18.Kxf1 Qc6 19.Be3 Nf5 20.Kf2 Qe4 21.Qc5+ Kb8 22.Qa7+ Kc8 23.Qa8+ Kc7 24.Qa5+ Kb8 25.Ba7+ Ka8 26.Bb6+ Kb8 27.Ba7+ Ka8 28.Bc5+ Kb8 29.Qa7+ Kc8 30.Qa8+ Kc7 31.Qa5+ Kb8 32.Qa7+ Kc8 33.Qa8+ Kc7 34.Qa5+ Draw

Though not featuring any stunning mating attacks or fancy combinations, this game was one of the more instructive ones in the championship. Twenty-year-old talent Dreev gives a masterful demonstration of how to play *boa constrictor* chess. Veteran Balashov chooses the double-edged 5...g6 in place of the reliable 5...d5 in the hopes of getting dynamic play to compensate for White's space edge. Such is not to be, as Dreev plays rock-solid moves and patiently improves his position. After 30.Qa2 indirectly eyeing f7, and preparing a5, Balashov chooses 30...a5. This results in a clarification of the Queenside situation after 31.b5 c5 32.d5, but also an increase in White's control of terrain. Dreev allows all the heavy pieces to come off but alertly leaves the three remaining pairs of minor pieces on. After 40.Be3 planning f2-f4-f5, Balashov makes a big decision with 40...h5 41.f3 hxc4 42.fxc4 — which leaves Dreev with an outside passed h-pawn. Not willing to let White's Knight come to g4 and



Photo by V. L. Viti

### IM Lembit Oll, Estonia's number-two player after GM Jaan Ehvest

wishing to get rid of its counterpart on e4, Balashov lashes out with 58...f5 leading to a fatal weakening of the g6-pawn. In the play that ensues, Black is helpless to defend against the threats on a5, g6, and the advance of the h-pawn as a decoy. If 61...Kg8, Dreev had 62.Nh4 Kf7 63.h7 Kg7 64.Nxg6 when the f-pawn falls with a winning position for White.

Ndf6 37.Ng3 Qxe2+ 38.Kxe2 Be7 39.Nd2 Kg7 40.Be3 h5 41.f3 hxc4 42.fxc4 Nd7 43.Bf4 Bf6 44.Nf3 Be7 45.Bd2 Kg8 46.Ne4 Nef6 47.Bg5 Kf8 48.Ng3 Ke8 49.Bh6 Bf8 50.Bxf8 Kxf8 51.Ke3 Kg7 52.Kf4 Kg8 53.h4 Kf8 54.h5 Kg7 55.h6+ Kg8 56.g5 Ne8 57.Ne4 Kh7 58.Nh2 f5 59.Nd2 Kg8 60.Nhf3 Kf7 61.Nb3 Nf8 62.Nh4 Nh7 63.Nxa5 bxa5 64.b6 Nf8 65.b7 Nd7 66.h7 Kg7 67.Nxg6 Kxh7 68.Nf8+ 1-0

### Queen's Indian E12

IM Alexey Dreev  
GM Yuri Balashov

USSR Championship 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.Nc3 Bb7 5.a3 g6 6.Bf4 Bg7 7.e3 O-O 8.Be2 d6 9.Qc2 Nbd7 10.O-O Qe7 11.h3 e5 12.Bh2 exd4 13.exd4 Rfe8 14.Rae1 Qf8 15.Nd2 a6 16.Bf3 Bxf3 17.Nxf3 Rxe1 18.Rxe1 Re8 19.Rd1 Re7 20.Bf4 Qa8 21.b4 h6 22.a4 Re8 23.Qd3 Qb7 24.Re1 Rxe1+ 25.Nxe1 Nh5 26.Be3 Nh6 27.Nf3 c6 28.Qd2 Kh7 29.Bf4 Bf8 30.Qa2 a5 31.b5 c5 32.d5 Qb8 33.Qe2 Qe8 34.Kf1 Qe7 35.g4 Ne8 36.Ne4

The rarely seen MacCutcheon French (4...Bb4) gives former World Junior Champion Dolmatov an excellent position from the opening. Allowed to consolidate on the Kingside with ...f5 (the point of having the Queen on c7), Black quickly switches to the other wing with the multi-purpose 17...Bc6. This not only discourages c4 for White, but also prepares to get rid of the bad Bishop with a future ...Qd7 and ...Bb5. White temporarily sidesteps this with 20.a4, but the a-pawn quickly becomes a target and is forced to move on, leaving Black free to play ...Bb5. After obtaining more space on the Kingside with ...g5, capturing the

a-pawn, and doubling on the c-line, Black has all the trumps.

After a period of maneuvering on the Queenside, he was getting ready to nurse his Queenside pawn home when a tactical opportunity arose after 48.Nc1?. The cute point of 48...Nxd4 is that after 49.Kxd4 Qc7 there's no answer to the threats of ...Qc5 mate and ...Qc3+ as 50.Ke3 Qxe5+ is curtains.

#### French MacCutcheon C12

IM Konstantin Aseev  
GM Sergey Dolmatov

#### USSR Championship 1989

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4 5.e5 h6 6.Bd2 Bxc3 7.bxc3 Ne4 8.Qg4 g6 9.Bd3 Nxd2 10.Kxd2 c5 11.Nf3 Qc7 12.h4 cxd4 13.cxd4 Nc6 14.Qf4 f5 15.Qg3 Ne7 16.Rhc1 Bd7 17.Ke2 Bc6 18.Ng1 O-O-O 19.Nh3 Qd7 20.a4 Kb8 21.a5 Bb5 22.Nf4 Rc8 23.Rab1 Bxd3+ 24.cxd3 Nc6 25.Ke3 Rhg8 26.a6 b6 27.Ne2 g5 28.hxg5 hxg5 29.Kd2 Qe7 30.Rc3 Nb4 31.Rcb3 Nxa6 32.Qh2 Rc6 33.Qh1 Kb7 34.R1b2 g4 35.g3 Nb8 36.Qa1 Rgc8 37.Ra2 a6 38.Nf4 R8c7 39.Rb1 b5 40.Qb2 Rb6 41.Raa1 Nd7 42.Qb3 Nb8 43.Qa2 b4 44.Qa4 Nc6 45.Ne2 Ka7 46.Rb2 Rc8 47.Ke3 Qb7 48.Nc1 Nxd4 0-1

The critical game of the tournament follows. When it was played in Round 13 of the 15-round event, Vaganian was in first and Beliavsky was right behind him. The opening followed Seirawan-Karpov, Rotterdam 1989, until the three-time USSR Ch was d... with the ... 12.Nh3! (Seirawan had gotten the worst of it after 12.Bf2 c5! 13.Bb5 cxd4 14.Qxd4 Bc6 15.Bd3 Nbd7 16.Ne2 Nc5). The idea behind 12.Nh3 is that White concentrates on development and only plays Bf2 when forced to by ...Qe7.

After 18.Rad1, White is a little better, and Vaganian has difficulties finding a constructive plan. Beliavsky continues to improve his position when Vaganian lashes out with the impulsive 21...g5?. The idea behind it is 22.Ne2? a6 23.Bd3 Nce4! – but the move is very suspicious, and Beliavsky immediately refutes it with 22.b4!. Now 22...Nb3 loses to 23.Qb2 gxf4 24.exf4. Necessary was 22...Ne6 though the gouge caused by ...g5 hasn't helped Black's position. Instead Vaganian goes to his doom with 22...Nce4 and 24...Nxf2 (24...gxf4 25.exf4 wouldn't have extended

things too long). With 25.Nh5, Beliavsky wins a piece and finishes the game nicely with 27.e4 as 27...dxe4 allows 28.Rf1 and Nf6+.

#### Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Rafael Vaganian

#### USSR Championship 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.f3 h6 9.Bh4 d5 10.cxd5 exd5 11.e3 Re8 12.Nh3 Nbd7 13.Be2 c5 14.O-O Qe7 15.Bf2 Rac8 16.f1 ex 7. x c . a 1 e 19.Qd2 Nc5 20.Bb5 Red8 21.Nf4 g5 22.b4 Nce4 23.fxe4 Nxe4 24.Qb2 Nxf2 25.Nh5 Nh3+ 26.gxh3 f5 27.e4 dxe4 28.Bd7 1-0

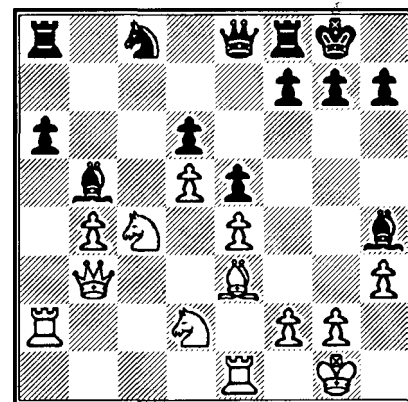
GM Malaniuk, originally from Archangel in the far north of the USSR, is a faithful defender of the Ruy Lopez. In this game he tries 9...Nd7 – a line that Karpov has been using with success – but quickly falls into a passive position. With 14.d5, 15.b4, and 16.a4, Dolmatov produces a pawn structure akin to the King's Indian. Black tries to get some action with 27...f5, but White's play on the Queenside is much further along. With 28.Nc6, Dolmatov begins the process of tying up Black's pieces; after 34.Qd3 the job is completed. Malaniuk tries to break loose with 34...e4 (on 34...Rf8 White has 35.Be3! followed by Rb7 and the b5-pawn falls) but Dolmatov efficiently mops up.

#### Ruy Lopez C92

GM Sergey Dolmatov  
GM Vladimir Malaniuk

#### USSR Championship 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 O-O 8.c3 d6 9.h3 Nd7 10.d4 Bf6 11.Be3 Bb7 12.Nbd2 Ne7 13.Bc2 c5 14.d5 Nb6 15.b4 cxb4 16.cxb4 Bc8 17.a4 bxa4 18.Bxa4 Nxa4 19.Qxa4 Bd7 20.Qb3 Nc8 21.Nc4 Qe8 22.Nfd2 Bh4 23.Ra2 Bb5



24.Nb1 Rb8 25.Nc3 Bd8 26.Na5 Ne7 27.Rc1 f5 28.Nc6 Rc8 29.Nxb5 axb5 30.Ra7 Kh8 31.Nxe7 Bxe7 32.exf5 Rxc1+ 33.Bxc1 Rxf5 34.Qd3 e4 35.Qxe4 Re5 36.Qc2 Bf8 37.Bb2 Rxd5 38.Rc7 Rg5 39.h4 Rg4 40.Qf5 Rc4 41.Rxc4 bxc4 42.b5 d5 43.b6 h6 44.Be5 1-0

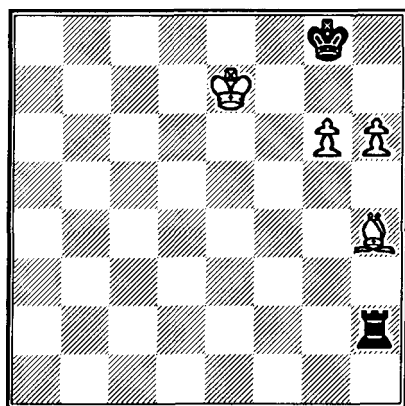
# WORLD CHAMPIONS AND THE ARTISTIC ENDGAME

by GM Pal Benko

The following article deals with the World Champions as composers. I shall try not to just praise them as is customary these days, but put the spotlight on their compositions by critically examining them and rating them according to their merit.

Unfortunately, there is a tendency not to look at these compositions for what they are, but for who made them. Some of them, of course, have become rusty with time. I am going to try to polish them, improve them, and even remake them. I hope to allow the reader to take a look into the composer's workshop.

Let us look at the old-timers from the last century. Adolph Anderssen (1818-1879) made many beautiful combinations and lots of chess problems, but as far as I know, no artistic endgame compositions. Wilhelm Steinitz, next in the line of World Champions, gave us only one known such composition.



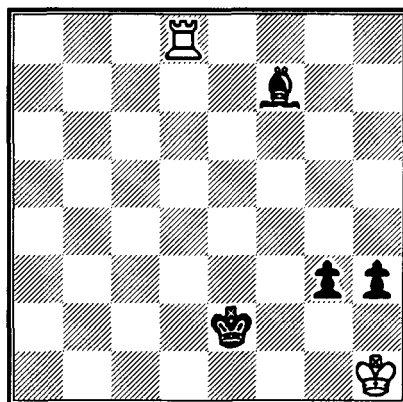
W. Steinitz, 1880. White to win.

1.h7+ Kg7 2.h8=Q+ Kxh8 3.Kf7 Rf2+!? 4.Bf6+ Rxf6+ 5.Kxf6 Kg8 6.g7 1-0

Simple, but cute. The study has some practical value. It has only one line. As a matter of fact, we can say that it was published as a mate-in-10 problem too.

Nowadays, of course, we expect more

complicated lines from an endgame. Nevertheless, 100 years later, this study was the base which inspired me to create the following.



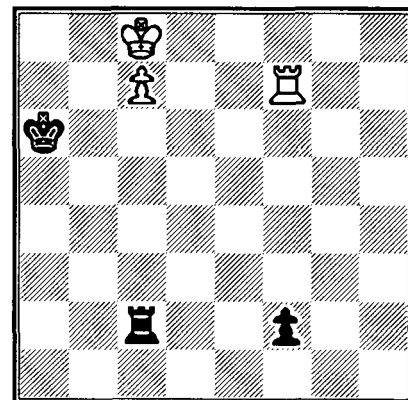
P. Benko, 1980. White to draw.

In the modern endgame composition, we can always expect some "try." Here it is: Black's threat is 1...Bh5 2.Rh8 Kf2 and wins. If 1.Rh8? Kf2 etc. Therefore, 1.Rh8 looks like a good defense; but 1...Bh5 2.Rh8 h2+ 3.Kg2 h1=Q+! etc. wins (Steinitz). But here is another try: 1.Kg1! Bh5 2.Rf8 h2+ 3.Kg2 Bf3+! 4.Rxf3 h1=Q+ wins, in the opposite manner of the Steinitz variation.

Here is a possible improvement: 1.Kg1 Bh5 2.Rf8 h2+ 3.Kh1 Bf3+ 4.Rxf3 Kxf3 stalemates. But this is another false try because of 1.Kg1 h2+ 2.Kh1 Bg6 3.Rd4 Ke3 followed by ...Be4+ winning (+R...4! K...+ 5.K...2 h1=Q+ etc.). The actual solution is —

1.Rd4! Bh5 2.Rh4 Kf2 3.Rg4! g2+ 4.Kh2 Bxg4 Draw

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the next World Champion, was a far more well-rounded player, even in the endgame (he made mate problems too). Let us look at his most famous endgame composition.



Dr. E. Lasker, 1890. Version by A. Cheron; White wins.

In the original Lasker endgame, the White King is on a8; the Black King on a5. The modified setup is justified because it makes the solution three moves longer, and the basic maneuver is repeated once more.

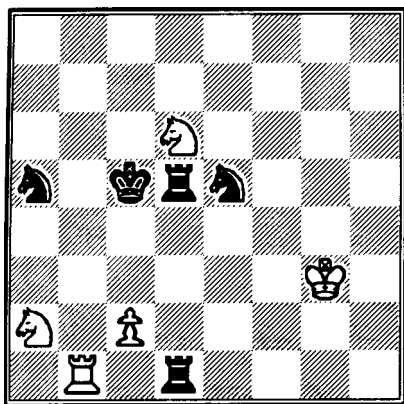
1.Kb8 Rb2+ 2.Ka8 Rc2 3.Rf6+ Ka5

Of course, if 3...Kb5 then 4.Kb7 wins, as there is no check on the b-line.

4. b7 Kb2 5. a7 Kc2 6.Rf5+ Kc4 7.Kb7 Rb2+ 8.Ka6 Rc2 9.Rf4+ Ka3 10.Kb6! Rb2+ 11.Ka5! Rc2 12.Rf3+ Ka2 13.Rxf2! wins.

It is pleasing to see how White drives the Black King to the critical square by repeating the thematic maneuver. It is even fresh today, and it has been useful in many games.

Many similar endgames combining other ideas have been composed. Even Keres jumped on the bandwagon. Of course, not every one of Lasker's endgames were as successful as this one, and we can't expect the old-timers to have the same technique and knowledge as we have today. We can observe this in our next examples. Even the endgame, which basically doesn't change as much as the openings, sometimes is influenced by modern trends—in this case because of computers.



Dr. E. Lasker, 1905. White to draw?

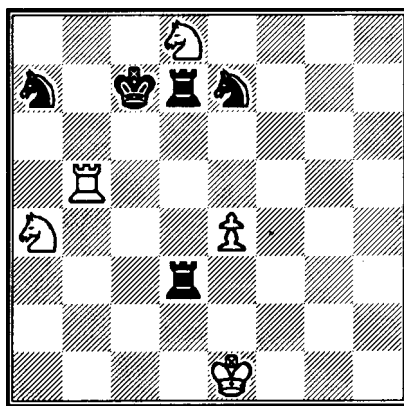
1.Rb5 + Kxd6 2.Rxd5 + Rxd5 3.Nc3!?

Draw.

Drawn because the Rook is trapped; at least so it was thought at the time. The play to introduce this "domination" is not much. The pieces on the board should have more important roles than just as supernumeraries to be traded off to make the solution longer. The major problem with this endgame is that it is not sound. Black does not have to make a move with the Rook, but rather with the Knight—3...Nc4—to block the pawn, when it is a theoretical win.

It is true that the two Knights alone can't force a mate because of the stalemate defense. Yet here the opponent's pawn helps; the correct plan is to co-... the knight with the Knight and King. After that, the other Knight can come to help because the blockaded pawn can start to move, alleviating the stalemate possibility.

More available pawn moves make the finale a touch easier. Lasker did not know about this at that time, as the "world champion" composer A. Troitzky worked out the theory on two Knights versus King and pawn about 10 years later. According to Troitzky's findings, Black wins if he can use the second Knight to block the White pawn on a6, b4, c5, or d6—and the same goes for the Kingside. (As a matter of fact, this was why I recommended to the late Dr. Max Euwe [World Champion 1935-37, FIDE President 1970-78] that the 50-move rule be extended—it is a sure win, but sometimes takes more than 50 moves. The FIDE Congress of 1988 made it 75 moves.) In our case, even a c5 blockade would still win. We can't blame Dr. Lasker for that; he was not aware of it in his time. Therefore, I here offer my restoration of his endgame, preserving his original idea.



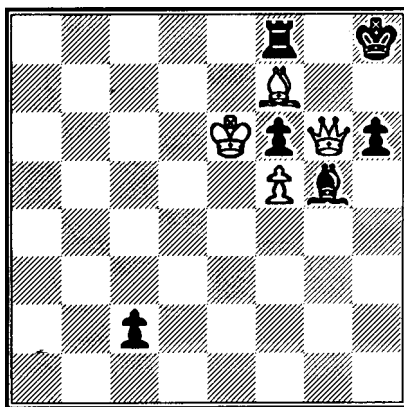
Dr. E. Lasker, Version by P. Benko, White to draw.

1.Rb7+ Kxd8 2.Rxd7+ Rxd7 3.Nc5 Nac6 4.Nxd7 Kxd7 5.e5! Nd4 6.e6+! Draw.

As we can see, some improvements have been made on the original theme. The Black Rook has more scope to escape from the final domination. Yet the White King stops it. Therefore, the White King has a pertinent role. The last two pawn moves are also important in order to avoid the blockade. The reader might ask why I did not use the c-pawn as in the original composition. The problem is that with the c-pawn, Black can blockade with Nc6—and White can only draw if he can move his King to b7, according to the latest computer analysis.

In our case, the blockade is only possible on e7. There are still 18 dangerous squares, but they are scattered around the four corners of the board: therefore the improvement is sound. We could learn from all this that possibly there are losing squares in the Troitzky line. But it would take another article to discuss that.

Let us take another sample from Lasker's endgames.



Dr. E. Lasker, 1895. White to win.

1.Bg8! Rxg8 2.Kf7! Rxg6 3.fxg6 wins.

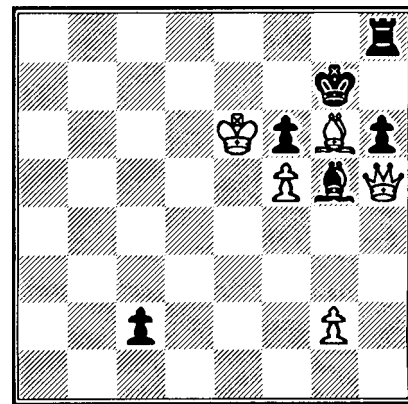
This is a romantic, old-style problem

with lots of sacrifices to surprise the on-lookers, just like the King's Gambits of that era. Nowadays, critics would say there is not much play for the material used and both sides are quite restricted. Let's try to get more out of it.

The first thought which comes to my mind is to make it longer by placing the White King on d5 and the Black pawn on c3. Funnily enough, White can't stop the c3-pawn even now. Therefore, the solution is:

1.Ke6 c2 2.Bg8 etc.

It is easy to beat the other defense: 1...Rc8 2.Bg8 Rc7 3.Qe8 Kg7 4.Bf7 wins. The added move certainly makes it more difficult to solve the problem. We can see that sometimes even one move can make all the difference. But let's try some further artistic improvement. I hope the readers don't consider this blasphemy.



Pal Benko after Dr. E. Lasker.

1.Bh7! Rf8

If 1...Rxh7 2.Qf7+ Kh8 3.Qf8 Mate.

2.Qg6+ Kh8 3.Bg8! etc.

If 1...Rc8!? 2.Qf7+ Kh8 3.Bg6 wins.

This solution doubles the Bishop sacrifice (1.Bh7! 3.Bg8!) and makes it thematic. Yet there is more to it. After 1...Rc8!? why not 2.Qg6+ Kh8 3.Bg8!?. Isn't this a dual? It is not. 3...Rc7 4.Qe8 Rc8! draws. Yet here is another dual avoidance. Instead of 4...Rc8, 4...Kg7 looks good too—but 5.Bf7 Rc6+ 6.Kd5 Rc5+ 7.Kd4 Be3+!? 8.Kd3 c1=N+! 9.Kxe3 Re5+ 10.Qxe5 fxe5 11.Bc4 Kf6 12.Ke4 h5 13.g3 etc. wins.

Now you know why I added the g-pawn. As you see, with a little change we can get many new possibilities. A reader who likes one of the tries better than the solution can, with some adjustment, change the color and make it the main line or a draw. I leave it to the readers to work on their own creative enjoyment.

# Inside News

5

Short Reports from Around the World

## Philadelphia, Pa.

GMs Joel Benjamin and Michael Rohde tied for first at 4-1 with NM Zoran Gajic in the top section of the Liberty Bell Open held January 19-21 at the Adams Mark Hotel. USCF Policy Board member Bill Goichberg organized and directed this annual event.

## Framingham, Mass.

IM Alexander Ivanov, third in the 1989 Grand Prix, is off to another quick start. In the 7th Metro West Winter Grand Prix, held January 27-28, he defeated SMs Rick Bauer and John Curdo en route to a 3.5-0.5 score. This was good for \$400 and 10 Grand Prix points.

Tying for second through fourth in the top group of the multi-section event which attracted over a hundred players on Superbowl weekend were IM John Donaldson, SM Vivek Rao (Ivanov's only draw), and SM Rick Bauer.

Mark Steinberg organized and George Martin directed this event.

## El Segundo, California

IM Igor Ivanov started a promising defense of his Grand Prix title with a victory in the Los Angeles County Championship held January 13-14. Igor's score of 4.5-0.5 was good for \$250 and eight Grand Prix points. Tying for second at 4-1 were IMs Doug Root (Ivanov's draw) and Jeremy Silman, along with NMs Burt Izumikawa, David Vest, and Stephen Booth.

## Stockholm, Sweden

Sweden's traditional open during the Christmas Holidays, the Rilton Cup, resulted in a great triumph for the host

country. Thirty-six-year-old IM Tom Wedberg of Stockholm made his third and final GM norm by taking first place with a score of 7-2.

With this result, Wedberg becomes Sweden's fifth living GM (Andersson, Karlsson, Hellers, and Schussler are the others) to position his country second only to Iceland (which has six) among the Nordic countries.

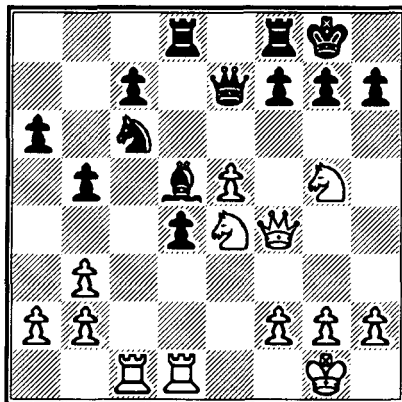
Tying for second through fifth with 6.5 in the event, which attracted a 62-player field from ten countries including 8 GMs and 17 IMs, were GMs Uwe Borsch of East Germany and Ivan Sokolov of Yugoslavia along with IMs Alexey Shirov of the Soviet Union and Jonny Hector of Sweden. Other top scores: GM Uhlmann (DDR), GM Karlsson (SVE), GM Kochiev (URS), IM Ernst (SVE), GM Schussler (SVE), and GM Krasenkov (URS) 6.

*Ruy Lopez Open C80*

Richard Winses  
GM Mikhail Krasenkov

*Rilton Cup 1989*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5 Be6 9.Be3 Nc5 10.Nc3 Nxb3 11.cxb3 Be7 12.Rc1 Qd7 13.Qd2 O-O 14.Rfd1 Rad8 15.Bg5 d4 16.Ne4 Bd5 17.Qf4 Bxg5 18.Nfxg5 Qe7



19.Rxc6! Bxc6 20.Nf6+ gxf6 21.Nxh7 Kxh7 22.Qh4+ Kg7 23.Qg4+ Kh8 24.Rd3 Be4 25.Rh3+ Bh7 26.Qf5 1-0

## Budapest, Hungary

American IM Alex Sherzer of Fallstown, Maryland, who has been spending the past few months in Hungary, recently had another success. In January, he shared first place with Hungarian IM Tamaz Halasz at 7-2 in the M. Schneider Memorial, a 56-player Swiss.

## East Berlin, East Germany

East Germany defeated Finland 6-2 in mid-January to advance to the Semi-Finals of the World Telex Championship.

*King's Indian Attack A08*

IM Kimmo Valkesalmi  
GM Wolfgang Uhlmann

*World Telex Championship 1990*

1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.Ngf3 Nf6 5.g3 Nc6 6.Bg2 Be7 7.O-O O-O 8.e5 Nd7 9.Re1 b5 10.Nf1 a5 11.h4 Ba6 12.Bf4 b4 13.Ng5 Qe8 14.Nh2 a4 15.a3 bxa3 16.bxa3 Rb8 17.c4 Nb6 18.cxd5 Nxd5 19.Bxd5 exd5 20.e6 f6 21.Nf7 Rb3 22.Ng4 Rx7 23.exf7 + Qxf7 24.Rb1 Nd4 25.Rxb3 axb3 26.Bc1 Nc2 27.Re2 d4 28.Nh2 Kf8 29.a4 Bd6 30.Qd2 Be7 31.Qd1 Qd5 32.Rxc2 bxc2 33.Qxc2 Bb7 34.Kf1 Bxg3 0-1

In other quarter-final action, Australia defeated Ireland 7.5-0.5 with GM Ian Rogers of Australia defeating Irish IM Mark Orrson on the top board.

## Brugge, Belgium

Americans triumphed in the Max Euwe Memorial, a ten-player IM-norm Round-Robin held in January. IM Mark Ginsburg of New York scored 6.5-2.5 to win the Category 4 (2335) event. FM Ben Finegold of Michigan made his final IM norm by finishing second with six points.





Sofieva (2340) of Baku. Last year's champion, Julia Demina (2300) of Novosibirsk, tied for third through fifth at 10.5 with WGM Lidia Semenova (2290) and WIM Ketino Kakhiani (2330). Sixth-place finisher WIM Gulnara Sakhatova (2215) rounded out the list of top finishers with 10 points.

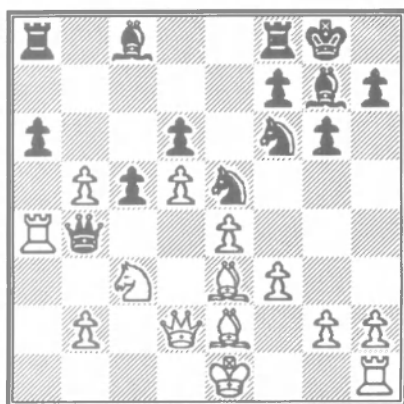
### King's Indian Samisch E82

WIM Svetlana Prudnikova

WGM Zoja Lelechuk

USSR Women's Championship 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 O-O 6.Be3 c5 7.Nge2 Nc6 8.Qd2 Qa5 9.d5 Ne5 10.Nc1 e6 11.Be2 exd5 12.cxd5 a6 13.a4 b5! 14.Nb3 Qb4 15.axb5?! Qxb3 16.Ra3 Qb4 17.Ra4?



The Queen looks to be trapped, but...

17...Nxf3 +! 18.gxf3 Nxe4

With the point that 19.fxe4 Bxc3 wins for Black.

19.Rxb4 Nxd2 20.Ra4 Nb3 21.bxa6 Re8 22.Kf2 Nd4 23.Nb5?!

Necessary was 23.Bd3 though 23...Bd7 24.Ra3 Nf5 is clearly in Black's favor.

23...Bd7 24.Rxd4 24.Bxb5 25.Bxb5

Or 25.Re4 Bxe2 26.Rxe8 + Rxe8 27.Kxe2 Bd4 winning for Black.

25...cxd4 26.Bxe8 dxe3 + 27.Kxe3 Rxe8 + 28.Kd3 Ra8 29.Ra1 Bxb2 30.Ra2 Bf6 0-1

## Palo Alto, California

The 1990 Palo Alto Open, held January 20-21, was won by IM Marc Leski and SM Craig Mar with scores of 4-0. Among those tied for third at 3-1 were SM Vladimir Strugatsky, NM Sergey Iskotch, and NM Steve Schonhaut. 115 players participated in this event which was directed by Bill Wall.



Photo by V. Levitin

Last year's USSR Women's Champion, Julia Demina, failed to repeat.

## Oxnard, California

In a last-round battle of IMs, Doug Root defeated Igor Ivanov to win the Ventura County Championship with a score of 4-0. Tying for second in the event, held Jan. 27-28, were NMs Charles Van Buskirk and Alexey Root.

### King's Indian Petrosian E92

IM Igor Ivanov

IM Doug Root

Ventura County Championship 1990

Notes by IM Jack Peters

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.d5

The Petrosian System against the King's Indian Defense.

7...a5 8.g3

Petrosian preferred 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4.

8...Na6 9.Nh4

This maneuver discourages ...f5.

9...Nc5 10.Qc2 c6 11.Be3 a4!?

After 11...cxd5 12.cxd5 Bd7 13.a4 White controls most of the board.

12.O-O

Black answers 12.Bxc5?! dxc5 13.Nxa4 with 13...Nxc4.

12...cxd5 13.cxd5 Qa5 14.b4!? axb3

After 14...Qxb4 15.Rab1 Qa5, White gets only equality from 16.Rb5 Qc7 17.Bxc5 dxc5 18.Nxa4 Bd7 19.Rxc5 Bxa4; but 16.Nb5! Nfxe4 17.f3 Nf6 18.Nxd6 Ncd7 19.Rb5 gives him strong threats.

15.axb3 Qxa1 16.Rxa1 Rxa1 + 17.Kg2 Bg4 18.Bb5?

White gets an edge with 18.Bxg4 Nxg4 19.Bxc5 dxc5 20.Na4.

18...Rc8 19.Qb2 Raa8 20.Qb1

White has lost the initiative. He cannot justify 20.b4? Ncxe4 with 21.Nxe4 Nxe4 22.f3 Nc3! or 21.Na4 Nxd5.

20...Bd7 21.Bx 7 Nx 7

Exchanges help Black because the Rooks gain more opportunities to invade.

22.Ne2 Nc5 3.Bxc5 Rxc 4. f3 h6! Threatening 25...ac8 26.Ne1? Rc1!

25.Qd3 Ra2 26.b4

White cannot keep Black out with 26.Nc3 Rxf2+! 27.Kxf2 Rxc3 28.Qb1 Ng4+ 29.Kg2 Rc1 30.Qd3 Rc2+ 31.Kf1 Rf2+ 32.Ke1 Be3.

26...Rcc2 27.Nfg1 Rd2

The Rooks are much stronger than the Queen.

28.Qf3 Kg7 29.h4 Rdb2 30.g4 Bd2 31.Ng3 Bxb4 32.Nh3 Ra3 33.Qd1 Rd2 34.Qb1 Bc5 35.Qxb7 Bxf2! 36.Nxf2

Or 36.Ng5 Rxg3+ 37.Kh1 Rd1+ 38.Kh2 Nxc4 mate.

36...Raa2 37.Nh1 Nxc4 0-1

## Hastings, England

In conjunction with the traditional Premier and Challenger sections this year, the Hastings Congress had a new event. Four teams of three players each battled in a Scheveningen-style format, in which competitors played opposing team players three times but didn't meet their teammates.

Top scorers at 6-3 in this unusual event, designed to maximize GM norm opportunity, were GMs Grigory Kaidanov and Sergey Smagin and IMs L. Dzhandzhava and Joseph Gallagher. GM norms for the two IMs resulted. IM Patrick Wolff of Boston scored 5 from 9, including a victory over GM Smagin.

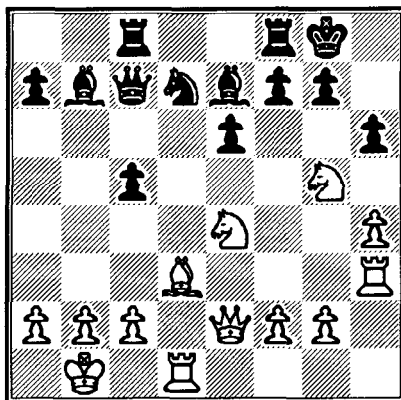
Much of the excitement in the event was provided by IM Mark Hebden, who had a typical result (for him) — scoring 4.5 with four wins, four losses and a single draw. Known as “The Butcher” for his meat-cleaver attacking style, he had the satisfaction of handing Kaidanov his only defeat in the following bloody encounter.

*French Burn C11*

IM Mark Hebden  
GM Grigory Kaidanov

*Hastings 1989-90*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 dxe4 5.Nxe4 Be7 6.Bxf6 Bxf6 7.Nf3 O-O 8.Qd2 b6 9.O-O-O Bb7 10.Bd3 Nd7 11.h4 Be7 12.Nfg5 h6 13.Rh3 Rc8 14.Kb1 c5 15.dxc5 bxc5 16.Qe2 Qc7



17.Nxe6 fxe6 18.Ng5 Rh8 19.Nxe6 Qb6 20.Nxf8 Bxf8 Bf5 Nf6 22.Bxc8 Bxc8 23.Re3 Bd7 24.Qc4 Bd6 25.f3 h5 26.Rb3 Qc6 27.Re3 Qb6 28.b3 Bf5 29.g4 hxc4 30.fxc4 Bxc4 31.Rf1 Qb4 32.Qd3 Qd4 33.Qxd4 cxd4 34.Rd3 Bc5 35.Rf4 Kh7 36.Rdxd4 Bxd4 37.Rxd4 a6 38.Ra4 Bc8 39.Ra5 Ne4 40.Kc1 Ng3 41.Rc5 Bd7 42.RC7 Be8 43.Ra7 Nf5 44.Rxa6 Nxc4 45.Kd2 g5 46.a4 g4 47.Rf6 g3 48.Ke2 Bh5+ 49.Kf1 Bd1 50.Rf4 Ng6 51.Rc4 Bf3 52.Rc3 g2+ 53.Kg1 Ba8 54.b4 Nc4 55.Re3 Nd5 56.Rh3+ Kg7 57.b5 Nf4 58.Re3 Kf6 59.a5 Bd5 60.a6 Bc4 61.a7 Bd5 62.c4 Ba8 63.c3 1-0

## Lucerne, Switzerland

The new FIDE rating list for women shows the youngest and eldest Polgar sisters, Judit and Zsuzsa, continuing to hold down the top two spots in the rankings. Nana Ioseliani passed fellow Georgian Maya Chiburdanidze to take over the third spot, while the World Champion continued her downward tumble to equal number four with Sweden's Pia Cramling. In the past two years, Maya has seen her rating drop from 2560 to 2470. However, her recent performance in the GMA Open in Palma de Mallorca, where she scored 5.5-3.5 which wasn't included in this rating calculation, suggests she is in good form again. America's Elena Donaldson and Anna Akhsharumova continue to hold down places in the top ten, while Hungarian teenagers Zsotia Polgar and Ildiko Madl make their debuts on the list.

### WOMEN'S TOP TEN

		NEW
1.Judit Polgar	HUN	(2555) 2550
2.Zsuzsa Polgar	HUN	(2520) 2500
3.Nana Ioseliani	USSR	(2470) 2475

Maya Chiburdanidze USSR

(2495) 2470

5.Pia Cramling SWE (2480) 2470

6.Nona Gaprindashvili USSR

(2435) 2430

7.Elena Donaldson USA (2430) 2430

Zsotia Polgar 2 241

9.Anna Akhsharumova USA

(2395) 2395

10.Ildiko Madl HUN (2310) 2390

## Gausdal, Norway

Norwegian IM Einer Gausel pulled off a major surprise in the annual Trollmasters Open held January 8-15. In a field of 6 GMs and over 10 IMs, he tied for first at 6.5-2.5 with GMs Julian Hodgson of England and Ventzislav Indiev of Bulgaria. Gausel's result was good for his first GM norm. Finishing equal fourth through sixth at six points were English GM Danny King and IMs Alexey Shirov of the USSR and Richard Wessman of Sweden. GM Edmar Mednis of New York was equal 7-14th at 5.5, and IM Alex Fishbein of Boulder, Colorado was tied for 15-21 at 5.

*QGD Semi-Slav D46*

IM Einer Gausel  
IM Alexey Shirov

*Trollmasters Open 1990*

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 c6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Bd3 O-O 8.h3 Qe7 9.g4 a6 10.g5 Ne8 11.e4 dxc4 12.e5 Bc7 13.Bxc4 c5 14.Be3 b5 15.Bd3 f5 16.gxf6 gxf6 17.Rg1+ Kh8 18.Bh6 Rf7 19.Bg6 hxc6 20.Nh4 f5 21.Nxc6+ Kh7 22.Nxe7 cxd4 23.f4 Kxh6 24.Qf2 1-0

## Geneva, Switzerland

The winner of the 1989 Chess Notes Book of the Year award is Johannes Zukertort—Artist of the Chessboard by Jimmy Adams. This monumental hardback book, over 500 pages long, was published by noted chess bibliophile Dale Brandreth. It's available through the publisher: Caissa Editions, P.O. Box 151, Yorklyn, DE, 19736; The price is \$48. ■

## 4.Qc2—Fashionable Antidote To the Nimzo-Indian

by GM Svetozar Gligoric

**T**he full effectiveness of the old Capablanca idea—for White to obtain the advantage of the Bishop-pair without spoiling his (or her) pawn formation by means of 4.Qc2—has been experiencing a strong revival. (See *Inside Chess* Vol. 2, Issue 21 1989.)

Another year has gone by, and this variation is still being used by some of the most successful Grandmasters as their main weapon against the Nimzo-Indian. That small group, including Karpov and Seirawan and headed by World Champion Kasparov (who has the gift of inventing trouble for his opponents) has been joined by players like Salov, Beliavsky, Vaganian, M. Gurevich, Gelfand, and many more in 1989, because of their good feel for the new winning ways.

Black's problems in this line are illustrated in the recent games below:

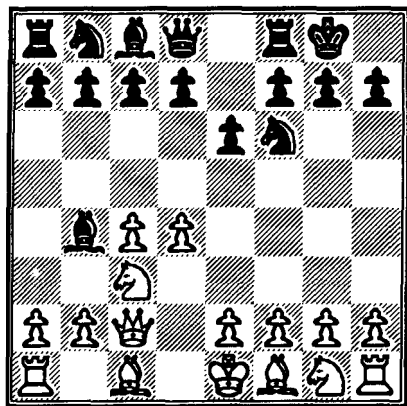
### *Nimzo-Indian E32*

## GM Boris Gelfand

## GM Daniel King

*Palma de Mallorca, GMA Open 1989*

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Oc2 O-O**



This seems to be Black's most popular reply nowadays: a flexible move which should compensate for the loss of the Bishop pair with quick development. Black's further reactions in the center will depend on White's plan in the fight for the initiative.

In the meantime, Black has tried to restore the reputation of the popular earlier lines: 4...c5 5.dxc5, and 5...O-O 6.a3 Bxc5 7.Nf3 Nc6—see Supplemental Game 1.

Another attempt to improve Black's chances is the "anticipating" 5...Bxc5 6.Nf3 Qb6 (or 6...Nc6) in order to block the active diagonal against the otherwise unpleasant White's Queen's Bishop – see Supplemental Game 2.

The classical method, to strike back in the center with 4...d5, has been discussed in 1989, too. White's ambitious continuation – 5.a3 Bxc3 6.Qxc3 Ne4 7.Qc2 – has been countered by Black rather well: see Supplemental Game 3.

Therefore, White usually plays the more frequent 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 h6, and after 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.Qxc3 O-O 10.e3 Bf5 11.Ne2 has positional pressure on the Queenside—see Supplemental Game 4. New hope, thanks to Kasparov, has been found in the earlier “discarded” sharp line 7.Bh4—see Supplemental Game 5.

**5.a3**

This move is a matter of principle: White captures both the Bishop-pair and more space on the Queenside. Less enterprising is 5.Nf3 c5 6.dxc5 Na6! 7.g3!? Nxc5 8.Bg2 (for 8.a3 compare Game 1 of o... ea... ..o.u...n, ...nt.on... a.ov...) ^....^ce^ 9.O-O ^xc^ ^..bxc^ ^e^ ^..e^ d6 12.e5 dxe5 13.Nxe5 Qc7 14.Qe2 Nd7 15.Bf4 Nxe5 16.Bxe5 Bd6 17.Bxd6 Qxd6 18.Rfd1 Qc7 19.Rab1 Rb8 20.Qe3 b6 21.c5 Bd7 22.cxb6 axb6 23.Rb4 b5 24.Be4 Bc6 25.Bxc6 Qxc6 26.Rbd4 Ra8 and White's temporary initiative sufficed only for a draw on the 29th move because of his ruined pawn structure — M. Gurevich-L'li, E... T... C' pions' ip, Haifa 1989.

White's attempt to save time for development with 5.Bg5 c5! has gained less recognition—see Supplemental Game 6.

**5...Bxc3 + 6.Qxc3 b6**

The most consistent reply. It fights for space on the Queenside and clears an active diagonal for the Bishop. For the unclear gambit 6...b5!? see Supplemental Game 7.

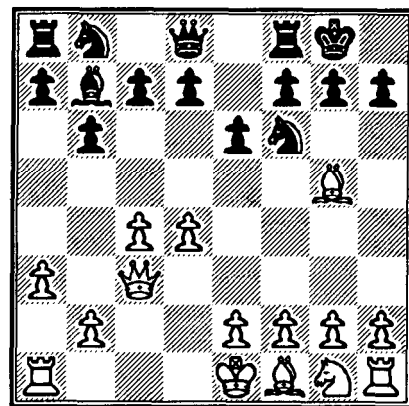
A more restrained plan is 6...d6. For 7.Bg5 Nbd7 8.e3, see Supplemental Game 8, and for 7.Nf3 (or 7.g3), see Supplemental Game 9.

An interesting idea is 6...Ne4 7.Qc2 f5, and after 8.Nf3 d6 9.b4 Nd7 10.e3 the position transposes into a frequently played line (compare Supplemental Game 10) which White avoids in our main game. After 10...a5 11.Bb2 axb4 12.axb4 Rxa1 + 13.Bxa1 c5 14.Bd3 cxb4 15.O-O Ndf6 16.Qa4 Bd7 17.Qxb4 Bc6 18.Nd2 Qd7 19.Nxe4 fxe4 20.Be2 d5 21.c5 b5 22.Bc3 Qf7 23.Qb1 Ng4 24.Be1 Qe7 25.g3 Qf7 26.Bd2 Qg6 27.f3 the game Tseitlin-Savon, GMA Open, Moscow 1989, ended in a draw.

## 7.Bg5

The old method 7.Nf3 (involving the opponent's "Dutch" maneuver Nf6-e4 and f7-f5) is less popular now – see Supplemental Game 10.

7...Bb7



An interesting idea is 7...Ba6 8.Nh3 (or 8.e3 h<sup>-</sup>9.~h4 c<sup>-</sup>.dxc<sup>-</sup> xc5<sup>-</sup> .B<sup>-</sup> Bb7 12.f3 d6 13.Nh3 Nbd7 14.Nf2 Qb6 15.O-O a5 16.Rad1 Rfe8 17.Bb1 d5 with chances for both sides, Yrjola-Pinter, European Team Championship, Haifa 1989) 8....h6 9.Bh4 d5 10.e3 Nbd7 11.cxd5 Bxf1 12.Kxf1 exd5 13.Oc6 Rc8 14.Bxf6 Nxf6

15.Nf4 Qe8 16.Qc1 Qe4 17.h4 Rfd8 18.h5 Qf5 19.b4 Ne4 20.Kg1 Rd6 21.Qb7 Qd7 22.Nd3 c6 23.Qxd7 Rxd7 with an even endgame, Tisdall-Pinter, European Team Championship, Haifa 1989.

Unclear is 7...c5!? 8.dxc5! bxc5 (similar to Supplemental Game 11) 9.e3 Nc6! 10.Bd3 Rb8 11.Nf3 (if 11.Ne2 Qa5! 12.Rb1 Ba6 13.Bf4 Rb3 with a good game, Nogueiras-Van der Wiel, Thessaloniki ol 1988) 11...h6 12.Bh4 d6 (if 12...Qa5 13.Qxa5 Nxa5 14.b4 with better chances) 13.O-O Qe7 14.Rfd1 with a better game, Seirawan-Hjartarson, Barcelona 1989.

Or 7...h6 8.Bh4 Bb7 9.e3 g5!? 10.Bg3 Ne4 11.Qc2 f5 12.f3 Nxc3 13.hxc3 Qf6 14.Bd3 c5 15.Ne2 Nc6 16.Qc3 Rac8 17.dxc5 bxc5 18.f4 Ne7 Draw, Oll-Psakhis, Klaipeda 1988.

**8.f3!**

Kasparov's unorthodox idea to decrease the activity of Black's pieces in the fight for the initiative. Less energetic is 8.Nf3 d6 9.Nd2 h6 10.Bh4 Nbd7 11.f3 c5 12.e4 Re8 13.Bf2 Rc8 14.dxc5 bxc5 15.Bd3 d5 16.cxd5 exd5 17.O-O dxe4 18.fxe4 Bxe4 19.Nxe4 Nxe4 20.Bxe4 Rxe4 with material advantage, Korchnoi-Ljubojevic, Tilburg 1989.

An interesting order of moves is 8.Nh3 d6 9.f3 h6 10.Bh4 a5 11.e4 c5 12.d5 Nbd7 13.Qc2 Ne5 14.Be2 Ng6 (this position resembles Supplemental Game 12) 15.Bf2 e5 16.Be3 Bc8 17.Nf2 Nf4 18.Bf1 a4 19.g4! Nh7 20.Bxf4 exf4 21.Nd3 Re8 22.h4, and Black remained inferior, Miles-Cebalo, Palma de Mallorca 1989.

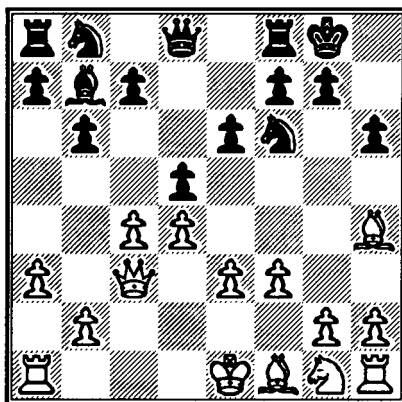
**8...h6**

This move comes in handy now that White has weakened his dark squares. For a different strategy with 8...c5 9.dxc5 bxc5 10.e3 see Supplemental Game 11, and for 8... d6 9.e4 c5 10.d5 Nbd7 11.Nh3 see Supplemental Game 12.

**9.Bh4 d5**

The most consistent plan for Black is to fight for space. The alternative 9...c5 is less reliable, since after 10.dxc5 bxc5 11.e3 Nc6 12.Nh3 d6 13.0-0-0! Qe7 14.Bxf6 gxf6 15.Nf4 f5 16.Nh5 f6 17.g4! Ne5 18.Be2 fxe4 19.Rhg1 f5 20.fxe4 fxe4 21.Bxe4 Kh8 22.Bh3 Be4 23.Bg2 Bxg2 24.Rxe2, White has a strong attack, Vaganian-Xu, World Team Championship Lucerne 1989.

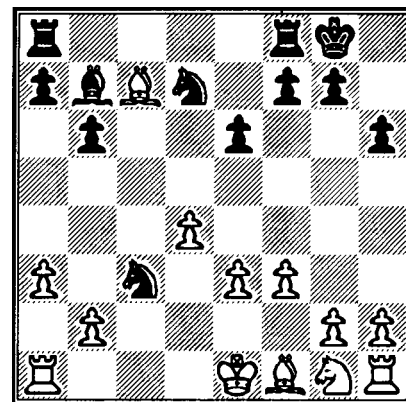
**10.e3**



Another, perhaps less precise order of moves is 10.cxd5 exd5 11.e3 [premature is 11.Bxf6 Qxf6 12.Qxc7 Ba6 13.Qe5 and now Black missed the simple 13...Qxe5 14.dxe5 Nd7 with a strong initiative in Oll-Goldin, Klaipeda 1988] 11...Re8! 12.Nh3! [Black gets rid of the unpleasant pin after the cautious 12.Bf2 c5! 13.Bb5 (in order to prevent even stronger pressure on d4) 13...cxd4 14.Qxd4 Bc6 15.Bd3 Nbd7 16.Ne2 Nc5 17.Bc2 Bb5 with very good counterplay, Seirawan-Karpov, Rotterdam 1989] 12...Nbd7 [playable is 12...c5 13.Bb5 Bc6 14.Be2 (or 14.a4!? a6 15.Be2 Nbd7 16.O-O Qe7 17.Ra3 c4 18.Be1 b5 19.a5 Nb8 20.Nf2 Bd7 21.Bd2 Nc6 with counterplay, Lalic-Psakhis, Palma de Mallorca 1989) 14...g5 15.Bf2 cxd4 16.Qxd4 Bd7 17.O-O Nc6 18.Qd2 Ne5 19.Rfe1 Bxh3 20.gxh3 Qd7 21.Kg2 Rad8 22.Rad1 Qf5 23.Qd4 with chances for both sides, Rodriguez-Polugaevsky, Palma de Mallorca 1989] 13.Be2 Qe7 [13...Ne4?! fails to 14.Bxd8 Nxc3 15.Bxc7 Rxe3 16.bxc3 Ba6 17.Nf4 Rae8 18.Kf2! Beliavsky-Greenfeld, European Team Championship, Haifa 1989] 14.Bf2 c5 15.O-O Rac8 16.Rfe1 Nf8 [in this key position Black wants to improve on 16...cxd4 17.Qxd4 Nc5 18.Rad1 Ne6 19.Qd2 Nc5!? 20.Bb5 Red8 21.Nf4 g5? and Black overlooked 22.b4! Nce4 23.fxe4 Nxe4 24.Qb2 Nxf2 25.Nh5! Nh3 + 26.gxh3 f5 27.e4 dxe4 28.Bd7 Black Resigns, Beliavsky-Vaganian, USSR ch 1989] 17.Bf1 Ne6 18.Qd2 Nh7!? 19.Nf4! Red8 20.Rad1 Nf6 21.Bd3 Qd6 22.Ne2 Bc6 23.Bh4 Ng5 24.Rc1 Bb7 25.Bf5 Rc6 26.b4 with better prospects in a complex positional struggle: Beliavsky-Rodriguez, World Team Championship Lucerne 1989.

**10... Nbd7 11.Nh3**

If 11.cxd5 playable is 11...Nxd5! 12.Bxd8 Nxc3 13.Bxc7



Or 13.Be7 [if 13.Bh4 Nd5 14.Bf2 c5 15.e4 Ne7 16.Bb5 Nc6 17.Ne2 Rfc8 18.O-O cxd4 19.Nxd4 Nc5 20.Nxc6 Draw, M. Gurevich-Polugaevsky, New York Open 1989] 13...Rfe8 14.Bb4 Nd5 15.e4 Ne3 16.Kf2 Nxf1 17.Rxf1 f5 18.exf5 exf5 19.Rc1 Ba6 20.Rc2 c5 21.dxc5 Ne5 22.h4 Rac8 23.Nh3 bxc5 24.Bc3 Nd3 + 25.kg3 c4 26.Nf4 Rc7 27.h5 Rb7 28.Rh4 Rd7 Draw, Panno-Dokhoian, GMA Open Moscow 1989] 13...Nd5 14.Bd6 Nxe3 15.Kf2 Nc2 16.Rd1 Rfc8 17.Bb5 Nf6 18.Ne2 a6 19.Ba4 [or 19.Bd3 Nd5 20.g4 Nce3 21.Rc1 Rd8 22.Be5 f6 23.Bg3 f5 24.gxf5 Nxf5 25.Be5 Rd7 26.Bxf5 exf5 27.Rhg1 Kh7 28.h4 Draw, Hjartarson-Sax, Rotterdam 1989] 19...b5 20.Bb3 Bd5 21.Bxd5 Nxd5 22.Rd3 Rc6 23.Bc5 e5 24.b4 Nxd4 25.Nxd4 exd4 26.Rxd4 Nb6 [or 26...Nc7 27.Rd6 Rxd6 28.Bxd6 Nd5 29.Bc5 Rd8 Draw, Oll-Dorfman, GMA Open Moscow 1989] 27.Bxb6 Rxb6 28.Re1 Re8 29.Rd3 Draw, Salov-Karpov, Skelleftea 1989.

A similar continuation is 11.Bd3 Rc8 12.cxd5 Nxd5 13.Bxd8 Nxc3 14.Be7 Rfe8 15.Bh4 Nd5 16.Bf2 c5 17.Ne2 a6 18.e4 Ne7 19.Rc1 Nc6 20.dxc5 Nxc5 21.Bb1 a5 22.Rd1 Ba6 23.Bg3 Draw, H. Olafsson-Polugaevsky, New York Open 1989.

**11...c5**

The preparatory move 11...Rc8?! fails to 12.c5! bxc5 13.dxc5 c6 14.Bg3, with a positional advantage for White, Hort-Winants, Thessaloniki ol 1988.

**12.cxd5 exd5**

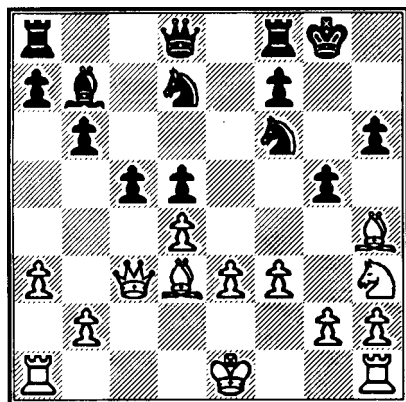
Unclear is 12...Nxd5 13.Bxd8 Nxc3 14.Be7 Rfe8 15.Bh4 Nd5 16.Bb5 g5 because of 17.Bf2 (17. Bxd7 Red8!) Red8 18.Bxd7 Rxd7 19.e4 winning a pawn.

**13.Bd3**

Stronger than 13.Bb5 Ne4! 14.Bxd8 Nxc3 15.bxc3 Rfxd8 16.Kd2 Nf6 17.Bd3 Ne8! 18.Nf4 Nd6 19.h4 Rac8 with even chances, Shabalov-Ulibin, Tbilisi 1989.



13...g5!?



Solid is 13...Re8 14.O-O Rc8 15.Qd2 Nf8 16.Nf2 Ng6 17.Bg3 Qd7 18.h3 cxd4 19.exd4 Qa4 20.Bf5 Rc4 21.Rad1 Bc8 22.Bb1 Rc6 23.Ng4 Nng4 24.hxg4 Ba6 25.Rfe1 Rce6 26.Rxe6 Rxe6 27.Re1 Rxe1+ 28.Bxe1 Qc4 29.Kh2 Nf8 30.Bf2 Ne6 Draw, Yrjola-Veingold, match Helsinki-Tallinn 1989.

Playable, but less clear is 13...Qe7 (Black does not have the square f8 for the Queen Knight) 14.Bf5 cxd4 15.Qxd4 Ne5 16.O-O Bc8 17.e4 Bxf5 18.exf5 Nc6 19.Qd2 d4 20.Rac1 Rac8 21.Rfe1 Qd6 22.Qf4 Rfd8 23.Qxd6 Rxd6 24.Nf2 d3 25.Rcd1 Nd4 26.Rxd3 Nxf5 27.Rxd6 Nxd6 28.Rd1 Nf5 29.Bxf6 gxf6 30.Ne4 Kg7 31.Rd2 Rc7 and Black managed to draw an inferior endgame in 56 moves, Gelfand-Lerner, USSR ch 1989.

14.Bg3 cxd4 15.Qxd4 Nc5 16.Bc2 Rc8

A sharper continuation was 16...Ba6, or 16...Ne6 right away, intending d5-d4.

17.O-O Nf6 18.Qd2 d4 19.-4 Nh5 20.Bf2 Qf6 21.Rfe1

If 21.Rfd1 Rfd8 22.Bb3 Nh4 23.Nxf4 Nxf4 and White cannot capture the pawn on d4.

21...Rfd8 22.Bd3

White plays solidly—waiting for his opportunity on the Kingside. Black would not have to worry after 22.e5 Qe7 23.Bf5 Nhg7.

22...Qe5 23.Rad1 Bc6 24.Bc4! Ba4 25.Bxe6 Qxe6 26.Rc1

White's central pawn chain is limiting the possibilities of Black's Bishop, while Black's advanced passed pawn is blocked.

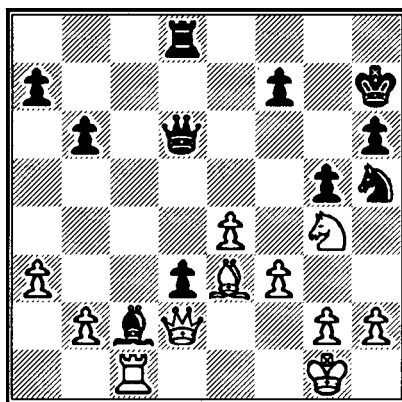
26...d3 27.Rxc8 Qxc8 28.Be3 Qd7?!

Black has problems with his weakened Kingside, and a better solution was to enter the ending by 28...Qc2 29.Rc1 Qxd2 30.Bxd2 Bc2 with drawing chances in

spite of the exposed and potentially weak d3-pawn.

29.Rc1 Bc2 30.Nf2 Qd6 31.Ng4 Kh7

While defending the d-pawn and giving the c-file to White, Black's pieces have gone astray and left the King without support. The moment has come for White to take advantage of the holes in Black's Kingside.



32.e5 Qd5

Not 32...Qe6? 33.Rxc2.

33.h4!

This simple move destroys Black's shaky fortress in one single stroke. Black's belated wish to exchange Queens is just a dream.

33...Qa5 34.b4 Qxa3 35.Bxg5! Ng3

35...hxg5 36.Qxg5 would be hopeless to Black.

36.Kf2 Ne2 37.Rxc2! dxc2 38.Qxd8 Qxb4

A vain attempt to escape the mating net.

39.Nf6+ Kg6 40.Qd3+! Kg7 41.Qh7+ 0-1

Black resigns.

## SUPPLEMENTARY GAMES

### Game 1 Nimzo-Indian E39

GM Lev Polugaevsky  
GM Ulf Andersson

Haninge 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 c5 5.dxc5 O-O 6.a3 Bxc5 7.Nf3 Nc6 8.Bg5 Nd4 9.Nxd4 Bxd4 10.e3 Qa5 11.exd4 Qxg5 12.Qd2 Qxd2+ 13.Kxd2 b6 14.b4 d6 15.Be2 Bb7 16.f3 Rfc8 17.a4 a5 18.Rhb1 Bc6! 19.bxa5 bxa5 20.Nb5 Rd8 21.Ke3 Kf8 22.Ra3 Ke7 23.Nc3 Rdb8 24.Rab3 Rxb3 25.Rxb3 Nd7 26.Bd3 Draw

### Game 2 Nimzo-Indian E38

GM Margeir Petursson  
IM Sergey Tivakov

GMA Open Moscow 1989

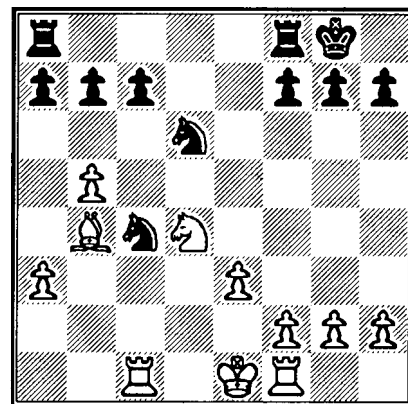
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 c5 5.dxc5 Bxc5 6.Nf3 Qb6 7.e3 Qc7 8.b3 a6 9.Bb2 b6 10.Nd4 Bb7 11.Be2 Nc6 12.Nxc6 Bxc6 13.Bf3 O-O 14.O-O Bxf3 15.gxf3 Qc6 16.Ne4 Nxe4 17.Qxe4 Rad8 18...f6 19.Qe4 20.Be5 Rf7 21.exf5 Rxf5 22.Bd6 Bxd6 23.Rxd6 Rdf8 24.Rf1 Rg5+ 25.Kh1 Ra5 26.a4 b5 27.axb5 axb5 28.Rxd7 bxc4 29.bxc4 Ra2 30.Kg2 Rc2 31.Rc7 Rf5 32.h4 h6 33.Kg3 Re2 34.Re7 Rf6 35.h5 Rf5 36.Rxe6 Rxe6 37.Rc1 Rc5 38.f4 Kf7 39.Re4 g5 40.Kf3 Rd2 41.Rd4 Rh2 42.Rd5 Rh3+ 43.Ke4 Rc7 44.c5 gxf4 45.exf4 Rh2 46.c6 Re2+ 47.Kd4 Re6 48.Rf5+ Kg6 49.Rfc5 Rf6 50.Kd5 h5 51.Rg1+ Kf7 52.Rg5 Ke7 53.Re5+ Kd8 54.Rxh5 Rxf4 55.Rc1 Rf8 56.Ra1 Rcf7 57.Kc5 Kc7 58.Ra7+ Kb 59.Rxf7 Rxf7 60.Kd6 Rf6+ 61.Kd7 Draw

### Game 3 Nimzo-Indian E37

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Predrag Nikolic

Barcelona 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 d5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 Ne4 7.Qc2 e5! 8.e3 exd4 9.cxd5 Qxd5 10.Nf3! Qc6 11.Nxd4 Qxc2 12.Nxc2 Nc6 13.b4 Be6 14.Bb2 O-O 15.Rc1 Nd6 16.b5?! Na5 17.Nd4 Bc4 18.Bc3 Bxf1 19.Rxf1 Nac4 20.Bb4



20...Rfc8! 21.Ke2 a6 22.Bxd6 Nxd6 23.a4 axb5 24.axb5 Ra5! 25.Rb1 Ra2+ 26.Kf3 Re8 27.Ra1 Rb2 28.Rfb1 Rxb1 29.Rxb1 Re5 30.g4 h5 31.h3 hxg4+ 32.hxg4 g6 33.Ke2 Rc5 34.Kd3 b6 35.f3 f5 36.gxf5 gxf5 37.e4 Draw

### Game 4 Nimzo-Indian E35

GM Yasser Seirawan  
GM Lajos Portisch

Rotterdam 1989

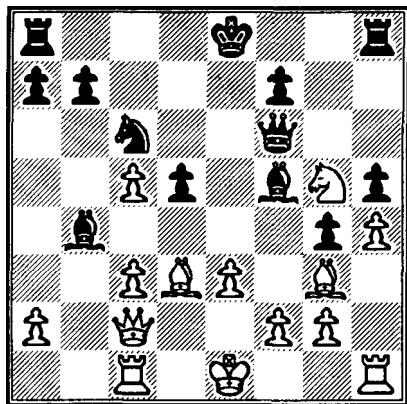
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.Qxc3 O-O 10.e3 Bf5 11.Ne2 Rc8 12.Ng3 Be6 13.b4 a5 14.Be2 axb4 15.axb4 Rxa1+ 16.Qxa1 Qe7 17.Qc3 Qd6 18.O-O Nc6 19.b5 Ne7 20.Ra1 g6 21.Qc5! b6 22.Qxd6 cxd6 23.Kf1 Kf8 24.Ke1 Ke8 25.Bd3 Kd8 26.Kd2 Rb8 27.Ne2 Bc8 28.Nc3 Bb7 29.Na4 Bc8 30.Rc1 Be6 31.Rc2 Rb7 32.Ra2 Ra7 33.Kc3 Kc7 34.Kb4 Kb7 35.Rc2 Ra8 36.Rc1 Rc8 37.Nc3 Ra8 38.Bc2 f5!? 39.Bb3 Bg8 40.h4 Rf8 41.Ne2 Rf6 42.Rh1 Bf7 43.Nf4 Kc7 44.Bd1 Bg8 45.g4! fxe4 46.Bxe4 Kb8 47.Rc1 Rf8 48.h5! gxe5 49.Bxe5 Bh7 50.Rh1 Be4 51.f3 Bf5 52.Bg4 Bxe4 53.fxe4 Rf6 54.Kc3 Kc7 55.Kd3 Kc8 56.Ke2 Kc7 57.Kf3 Kc8 58.Kg3 Kc7 59.Rc1+ Kb7 60.Rc2 Kb8 61.Rf2 Kc8 62.Rh2 1-0

### Game 5 Nimzo-Indian E35

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Yuri Balashov

USSR Championship 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4! c5 8.dxc5 Nc6 9.e3 g5 10.Bg3 Ne4! 11.Nf3 Qf6 12.Rc1 Bf5 13.Bd3 h5 14.h4 g4 15.Ng5 Nxc3 16.bxc3



16...Qxc3+! 17.Qxc3 Bxd3 18.Bd6 Bf5 19.f3 Bxc3+ 20.Rxc3 f6 21.fxe4 Bxe4 22.Nf3 Bxf3 23.gxf3 Kd7 24.Rb3 b6 25.Kf2 Ke6 26.Rg1 Rhg8 27.Rxe8 Rxe8 28.Rb5 Rc8 29.Bf4 bxc5 30.Rxc5 Ne7 31.Rxc8 Draw

### Game 6 Nimzo-Indian E35

GM Zdenko Kozul  
GM Garry Kasparov

Belgrade 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O

5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 c5 7.dxc5 Na6 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.Qxc3 Nxc5 10.Bxf6 Qxf6 11.Qxf6 gxf6 12.b4 Na4 13.e3 b6 14.Nf3 Ba6!? 15.Nd2 Bb7 16.Bd3? Rac8 17.Rc1 d5 18.Ke2!? dxc4 19.Nxc4 Rfd8 20.Rhd1 Ba6 21.Rd2? b5! 0-1

### Game 7 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Michael Adams

Palma de Mallorca 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b5!? 7.cxb5 Nd5!? 8.Qc2 f5 9.Nf3 c6 10.a4! Bb7!? 11.e3 cxb5 12.Bxb5 Rf6 13.O-O Rg6 14.Be2 Nc6 15.Bd2 Qf6 16.Rfc1 Rf8 17.Qb3 Ba8 18.Qa3! Qf7 19.b4 Qe8 20.b5 Nce7 21.Ne5 Nc3 22.Bf1 Ne2+ 23.Bxe2 Rxe2+ 24.Kf1 Rxh2 25.Bf3 Ng6 26.Qd6! f4 27.e4 Nxe5 28.Qxe5 Rh3 29.Bb4! Rf6 30.Qc7 Kf7 31.Qc8 Qxc8 32.Rxc8 1-0

### Game 8 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Ivan Sokolov  
GM Michael Wilder

Haninge 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 d6 7.Bg5 Nbd7 8.e3 h6 9.Bh4 Re8 10.Bd3 e5 11.Ne2 exd4 12.exd4 Nf8 13.Qc2 Bg7 14.f3 Bh5 15.f4 Bg6 16.Nc3 Bxd3 17.Qxd3 Ng6 18.Bxf6 Qxf6 19.f4! c6 20.f5 Nf8 21.Ne4 Qd8 22.f6 d5 23.Qg3 Ng6 24.Nd6 Re6 25.Nxb7 Qb6 26.Nc5 Rxf6 27.Rxf6 gxf6 28.Qf2! dxc4 29.Nd7 Qd8 30.Nxf6+ Kh8 31.Rf1 Rb8 32.Qd2! Kg7 33.Nh5+ Kg8 34.Qxh6 Qxd4+ 35.Kh1 Re8 36.Qg5 Re6 37.Qf5 Re7 38.h3 Qd8 39.Qf6 Qf8 40.Qc3 Ne5 41.Nf6+ Kh8 42.Re1 Qd8 43.Ng4 f6 44.Nxf6 Nd3 45.Rf1 Ne5 46.Qg3 1-0

### Game 9 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Ulf Andersson

Skeleftea 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 d6 7.Nf3 Nbd7 8.g3 b6 9.Bg2 Bb7 10.O-O Qe7 11.b4 c5 12.Bb2 cxd4 13.Qxd4 Rfc8 14.Rfd1 Ne8 15.e4 Rc7 16.Nd2 Rac8 17.Rac1 Qf6 18.Qxf6 Nxf6 19.f3 Kf8 20.Bf1 Ke7 21.Be2 g5 22.Kf2 g4 23.fxe4 Nxe4+ 24.Nxe4 Bxe4 25.g5 Ne5 26.Rd4 Bg6 27.h4 Nc6 28.Rd2 Ne5 29.h5

Be4 30.Rcd1 Nxc4 31.Bf6+ Ke8 32.Bxc4 Rxc4 33.Rxd6 Bd5 34.Re1 Kf8 35.Re2 Draw

### Game 10 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Hans Ree  
GM Alexander Goldin

Palma de Mallorca 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b6 7.e3 Bb7 8.Nf3 d6 9.b4 Nbd7 10.Bb2 Ne4 11.Qc2 f5 12.Bd3 Ndf6 13.O-O Qe8 14.Ne1 Ng4!? 15.Qe2 Ngf6 16.f3 Ng5 17.d5 Qh5 18.Nc2 exd5 19.Bxf5 Rae8 20.Rad1!? Ne6 21.Bxe6+ Rxe6 22.cxd5 Nxd5 23.Qc4 Kh8 24.e4 Nf4 25.Rd2!? Rh6 26.g4? Nh3+ 27.Kh1 Qg5 28.Rfd1 Rxf3 0-1

### Game 11 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Johann Hjartarson  
GM Valery Salov

Amsterdam 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.f3 c5 9.dxc5 bxc5 10.e3 Nc6 11.Nh3 h6 12.Bh4 Rc8 13.O-O-O d5 14.Bxf6 gxf6 15.cxd5 exd5 16.Kb1! Qd6 17.Nf4 d4 18.Qe1! Qe5 19.Qg3+ Qg5 20.exd4 Nxd4 21.Nh3! Qxg3 22.hxg3 Nxf3! 23.gxf3 Bxf3 24.Bc4 Bxd1 25.Rxd1 Rcd8 26.Rf1 Rd4 27.b3 Re8 Draw

### Game 12 Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Simen Agdestein  
GM Nigel Short

Belgrade 1989

1.d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.f3 d6 9.e4 c5 10.d5 Nbd7 11.Nh3! h6 12.Bf4 exd5 13.cxd5 Re8 14.O-O-O Ne5 15.Nf2 a6 16.Bd2! b5 17.Qa5! Qe7 18.Kb1 Re8 19.Re1! Bc8 20.Nd1 Bd7 21.Ka1 b4?! 22.axb4 c4 23.Nc3 Qf8 24.Kb1 Qc8 25.Re3! Rb7 26.Be2 Qb8 27.Nd1 Rb5 28.Qa2 Ne8 29.f4 Ng4 30.Rg3 Nef6 31.Qxc4 Rb7 32.Qd4 Qe8 33.Bf3 Rc8 34.h3 h5 35.hxe4 hxe4 36.Bc3 Rbc7 37.Ne3 Rxc3 38.bxc3 gxf3 39.Qxf6 Qxe4+ 40.Kb2 1-0

# ANNOTATED GAMES: Ilıc and Dlugy

Annotations by IM Zoran Ilıc

*English Hedgehog A30*

GM Miso Cebalo  
GM Krunoslav Hulak

*Zlatibor 1989*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 e6 4.g3 b6 5.Bg2 Bb7 6.O-O Be7 7.d4 cxd4 8.Qxd4 Nc6

This is the older line that has recently reappeared on the scene. Nowadays its main practitioner is GM U. Andersson. He opts for the more accurate move order 8...O-O 9.Rd1 Nc6. In the mini-match Karpov-Andersson, Marostica 1989 (Game 4), Karpov avoided the usual 10.Qf4, favoring 10.Qd2; but he didn't achieve too much after 10...Na5 11.b3 d5 12.cxd5 Nxd5 13.Qxd5.

9.Qf4

9.Qd2 again doesn't pose any problem to Black: 9...Na5! 10.b3 d5 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.Bb2 Bf6! equalizes, Geller-Keres, Goteborg 1955.

9...Qb8

Again theory favors 9...O-O and after 10.Rd1 'h-- 10...Qb8 i-----t-----t-.

10.Rd1

Consistent with his style, Cebalo continues methodically building up his position. But it wouldn't be too much to add that with this move order, White has at his disposal two other, probably more promising alternatives – 10.Nb5 and 10.Qxb8. For example: 10.Nb5! O-O 11.Qxb8 Rxb8 12.Bf4 Rd8 13.Bd6 which is slightly better for White, or 10.Qxb8 + Rxb8 11.Bf4 Rc8 12.Nb5 Ne4 13.Rad1 Bc5 14.Nd2! which is also slightly better for White, Smyslov-Tal, Moscow 1963.

10...O-O 11.b3

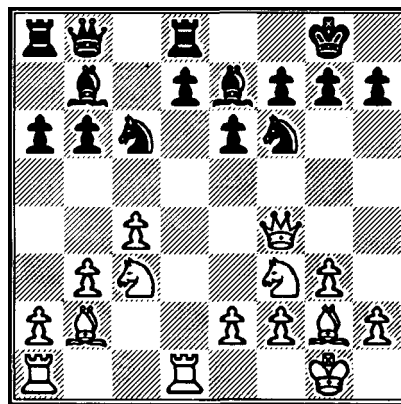
At this moment the exchange on b8 doesn't have the desired effect: 11.Qxb8 Rxb8 12.Bf4 Rbc8 13.Ne5 (13.Nb5 d5! equals) 13...d6 14.Nxc6 Bxc6 15.Bxd6 Bxd6 16.R--2 7.Kx-2 K--4 18.Rad1 g5! 19.h3 Rfc8 equalizes, Krogus-Georgadze, Riga 1975. The idea of 11.b3 is quite sound. White will develop

his Bishop on b2 and as Black intends to exchange Queens (the idea of the ...Nc6 line), retaking with gxf4 will strengthen his control over the center. This move recently replaced the older line 11.e4 Qxf4 12.Bxf4 Rfd8 13.e5 Ne8 in which Black also has no straightforward route to clear equality.

11...Rd8 12.Bb2

An improvement over the game Timman-Tal, Brussels 1987 in which Black had no problems after 12.Qxb8 Rxb8 13.Bf4 Rbc8 14.Ne5 d5!.

12...a6?!



Inexact – and a sign that Black hasn't had a lot of experience with the ...Nc6 line. Instead, better is 12...Qxf4 when Black also has to be careful: 13.gxf4 Na5 14.Nd4 Bxg2 (premature is 14...d5? 15.cxd5 Nxd5 16.Nxd5 Bxd5 17.Nf5! Bf8 18.Bxd5 exd5 19.Rd3! which is better for White, Karpov-Andersson, Marostica 1989) 15.Kxg2 d5 16.cxd5 Nxd5 17.Nxd5 Rxd5 18.e4 (18.Rac1 18...Rdd8 19.Rac1 a6 20.f5 which is slightly better for White, Benko-Saidy, USA 1969.

13.Rac1 Qxf4

A little bit late! The moves 12...a6 and 13.Rac1 are interpolated and this makes an essential difference. Although one should avoid the "Hedgehog" formation by developing the Knight on c6, my ...f-----i 13...u0-with h-----t-----plicate matters later. One example: 13...d6 14.Qe3 b5 15.Ba1 with a small advantage for White, Romanishin-Gipslis,

Yurmala 1987.

14.gxf4 Na5?

After a couple of inexact moves comes a real mistake. It's more than enough to lose the game. It was necessary to play 14...Rab8.

15.Na4!

Revealing the negative consequences of 12...a6 at once.

15...Rab8

If 15...b5 then 16.Nb6 Ra7 (16...Rab8 loses a pawn after 17.Bxf6 gxf6 18.Nxd7) 17.c5! with powerful positional pressure.

16.Be5!

A very important intermediate move with the idea of provoking 16...d6 to weaken the c6-square.

16...d6 17.Bc3 Nd7

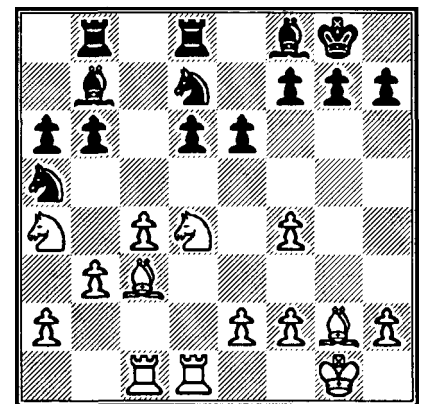
17...Ne4 18.Be1 doesn't help. Black is defenseless against 19.Nxb6 (18...Bc6 19.Nxb6 Nxb3 20.axb3 Rxb6 21.Ba5 is clearly better for White).

18.Nd4!

Consistent with the move 16.Be5, White continues to play to make use of the weak spot c6. This weakness is especially emphasized after the exchange of light-squared Bishops. Premature is 18.Nxb6 Nxb3 etc.

18...Bf8

As Black cannot properly cover the c6-square, he prophylactically moves his Bishop.



19.Nxb6

The alternative is 19.Bxb7. I consulted Cebalo about this choice: "19.Bxb7 Rxb7

would gain the pawn immediately (19...Nxb7 loses the Exchange) after 20.Bxa5 bxa5 21.Nc6 Rc8 22.Nxa5 Rbb8, but I wasn't quite sure how I would return the Knight from a5 into play. Therefore I decided to play the move which ensures an advantageous position for White, regardless of material equality" (Cebalo).

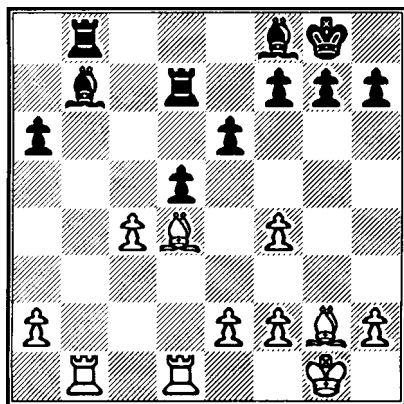
19...Nxb3 20.Nxd7 Nxd4

20...Nxc1 21.Nxb8 loses a piece.

21.Bxd4

Here White correctly stops with tactical play. Wrong is 21.Nxb8 Nxe2+ 22.Nf1 Nc2+ 23.Kxe2 Rb8 and Black's light-squared Bishop escapes over h3 with an unclear game. Now the game takes a positional course in which White's domination of the b-file is the decisive factor.

21...Rxd7 22.Rb1 d5



A pure necessity! Closing the a8-h1 diagonal, Black avoids losing material (Rb6, Rdb1) – but now the d-pawn is permanently weak and together with the a6-pawn becomes an ideal target for White's pieces. White's Bishops become more active (the e5-square, the open diagonal h3-c8) as well.

23.cxd5 exd5 24.Bh3 Re7

24...Rdd8 25.Bb6 and 26.Bc7 lose material.

25.Rb6

White slowly strengthens the pressure. 25.Bc5 Rc7 or 25.Be5 Rd8 only helps Black.

25...Rbe8 26.e3

Regardless of the material equality, Black's position looks sad; it's only a question of time before one of Black's pawns will fall.

26...a5 27.a4 Ra8 28.Be5

Threatening 29.Bd6, White captures the d-pawn.

28...Ba6 29.Rxd5 Rb7 30.Rxb7 Bxb7 31.Rd4 Bb4 32.Bg2 Bxg2 33.Kg2 Rc8

Black has been lost for a long time, and the fact that he is in time pressure is irrelevant.

34.Rd7

Because he still hasn't moved any of his Kingside pawns, Black is deprived of any active defense.

34...f6 35.Bc7 Re8 36.Rd5 Ra8 37.f5! Ra6 38.Kf3 Kf8 39.Ke2 Ke7 40.Kd3 g5 41.h3 h5 42.f3 h4 43.Kd4

Black is totally paralyzed. The end is near.

43...Kf7 44.Rb5 Ra7 45.Bb6 Rd7+ 46.Rd5 Rb7

Black sacrifices another pawn to avoid a hopeless Bishop ending; but with his very passive King, there is no chance of surviving the Rook endgame as well.

47.Bxa5 Bxa5 48.Rxa5 Rb2 49.Ra7+ Kg8 50.a5 Black Resigns.

### Annotations by GM Max Dlugy

Changing your style is never easy. In fact, it is even harder for a chess professional than for the amateur, since for a professional every unsuccessful tournament hits hard on the financial situation back home.

In Palma de Mallorca I decided to take a big step in the right direction, and, instead of playing close to the vest, I parted it up – winning four adventurous games and losing only three in the process. With a little bit more luck I could have done even better. Below I present my three most interesting encounters from the event.

#### *Queen's Gambit Accepted D29*

GM Valentin Lukov

GM Max Dlugy

#### *Palma GMA Open 1989*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e3 e6 4.Bxc4 c5 5.Nf3 a6 6.O-O Nf6 7.Qe2 b5 8.Bb3 Bb7 9.Rd1 Be7

A slightly unusual move order. More frequent is 9...Nbd7.

10.a4 Nbd7!

Black's defensive idea is based on the variation 11.axb5 axb5 12.Rxa8 Qxa8 13.Qxb5 Bxf3 14.gxf3 Qxf3 with the better position.

11.dxc5 Bxc5 12.Ne5

White wants to simplify the position after being surprised in the opening.

12...b4!

Black avoids simplification as much as

possible. After 12...Qb6 13.Nxd7 Nxd7 14.axb5 axb5 15.Rxa8 Bxa8 16.Nc3 the resulting position would be most likely leading to a draw.

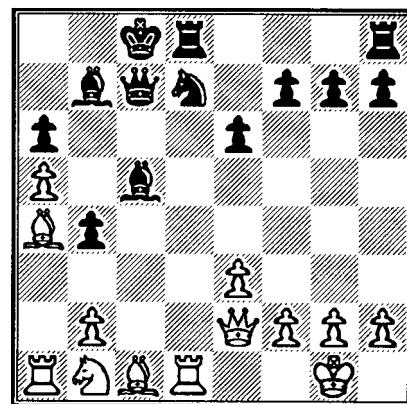
13.a5?!

White embarks on an erroneous course; it was best to complete development with 13.Nxd7 Nxd7 14.Nd2.

13...Qc7 14.Nxd7 Nxd7 15.Ba4

Both sides were striving for this position: White because of the pin on the d7-Knight and Black because of...

15...O-O-O!!



It is extremely rare for Black to castle Queenside in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. It is certainly the first time I have ever heard of it happening. The justification for this outrageous move is that White has lost a lot of time preventing Black from castling Kingside with Nf3-e5-d7, a5, and Ba4.

16.Nd2

After about 30 minutes of thought, my shocked opponent makes a sensible move.

16...Ne5

Black is entertaining ideas such as 17...h5 and 18...Ng4, as well as the positional approach 17...Kb8 and 18...Nd3.

17.Nf1

17.Nb3 would run into difficulties after 17...Rxd1+ 18.Qxd1 Rd8 19.Qe2 Bd6 20.Bd2 Nd3!

17...Rxd1 18.Bxd1

18.Qxd1 Rd8 19.Qe2 Nd3 is unpleasant for White, while 19.Qh5 h6 is no help either.

18...Qc6!

It's important to start weakening the position of White's King.

19.f3 Rd8 20.Bc2

Stopping Nd3 for the moment.

20...Qd5!

Creating the unpleasant threats of 21...b3, 21...Qc4, and 21...Nd3.

21.b3

Stopping two out of the three threats. 21.Be4 could be answered by 21...Qd1! with an advantageous endgame thanks to the weakness of the a5-pawn.

21...Nd3 22.Bd2

It seems that White is slowly but surely crawling out, and that in a couple of moves Black will have to sound the retreat. Therefore it is time for action.

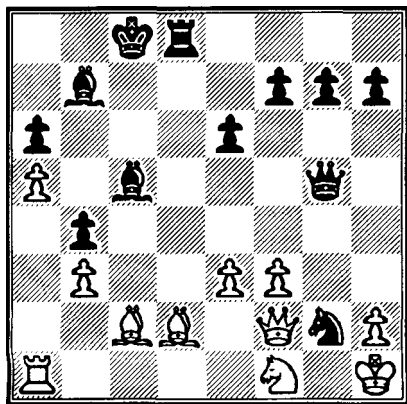
22...Nf4! 23.Qf2

23.Qe1 would lose to 23...Nxe2! followed by 24...Qxf3.

23...Qg5! 24.Kh1

Forced, as 24.Ng3 loses to 24...Rxd2! 25.Qxd2 Bxe3+! 26.Qxe3 Nh3+!, while 24...Nf4+ 25.Kh1 Qh5+ picking up the Rook.

24...Nxe2!!



The point of Black's combination. 25.Qxe2!

White's other possibilities offer less resistance. For example: 25.e4? Qe5! and Black wins material; or 25.Rc1 Nf4! (the natural 25...Nh4 is also strong because after 26.e4 Bxf2 27.Bxe5 f6 White doesn't have a good discovery) and now 26.exf4 Bxf3+ 27.Qxf3 Qg1 is mate; while 26.Bb1 Nh3! 27.Qg3 Bxf3+ 28.Qxf3 Qg1 mate and 26.Be4 Bxe4 27.fxe4 Nd3 are also tragic for White.

25...Qf6 26.Rc1!

Amazing but true — White gives up the Queen but is still in the game.

26...Bxf3 27.Be4! Bxe2+ 28.Bxe2 Kb8

Black can't save his piece as White threatens 29.Bxb4 as well.

29.Rxc5 Qf2

To be honest, I thought that this was the end. I only considered the natural but bad 30.Rc2 whereupon I play 30...Rd5! followed by 31...Rg5 with a decisive attack. I was in for a shock.

30.Rc4!!

A tremendous defensive idea. If Black

captures on d2, White plays 31.Rxb4+ Kc8 32.Rc4+ and only after 32...Kd8 33.Nxd2. 31...Ka7? would of course be fatal as after 32.Rb7+ Ka8 White simply captures on d2 with a winning position.

30...Rd7

Covering the b7-square for a moment, but really just setting a small trap.

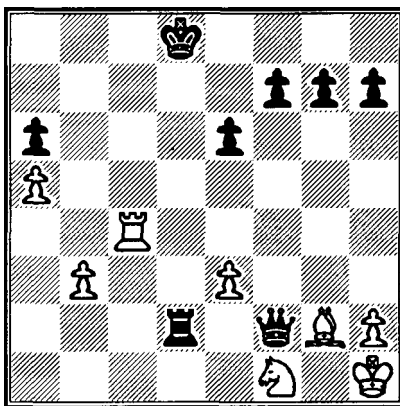
31.Rxb4+ Kc8

31...Ka7? then 32.Bc3! would land Black in big trouble.

32.Rf4 Rxd2 33.Rc4+!

White doesn't fall for 33.Rxf2 Rxf2 when Black easily picks up the pawns on the Queenside with a winning endgame.

33...Kd8!



Acquiescing to a draw at this stage would be a shame. During the game, I thought that this position would be at least equal, and so pressed on.

34.Nxd2 Qxe3

Clearly the Knight on d2 is taboo. Meanwhile, Black collects pawns.

35.Rc2 Qd4! 36.Nf1?

My opponent finally falters in time-pressure. After the correct 36.Ra2 Black would also have good winning chances, but White would have some counterplay. For instance: 36.Ra2 e5! 37.Bb7 Qd3 (37...Qa7) 38.Be4! and Black must still work to get in f5.

36...Qb4!

This wins a pawn on the Queenside after which White loses all possibility of counterplay and is eventually helpless against the march of Black's Kingside pawns.

37.Rc6 Qxa5 38.h3 g5 39.Ng3 Qe1+ 40.Kh2

After 40.Nf1, and a5 followed by h5, g5, and g4, Black would also win easily.

40...Qe5! 41.Rc4

Defending against the annoying threat of ...h7-h5-h4.

41...f5

After 41...h5 42.h4 White would prolong the struggle somewhat.

42.Bf1

White has to retreat with the Bishop as 42...f4 followed by 43...f3 was a vicious threat.

42...Qb2+ 43.Ne2 f4!

After 43...Qxb3?! 44.Nd4! White's pieces would engineer some activity.

44.Re4

After 44.Kg1 Qxb3 45.Rc4 Qd5 46.Bg2 e5! 47.Rd4 Qxd4 48.Nxd4 exd4 Black would have an easily winning endgame thanks to at least three passed pawns. White thinks he sees a positional draw.

44...f3 45.Rxe6 Qxb3!

Black is in no hurry to capture the piece, as after 45...fxe2? 46.Bxe2 Qxb3 47.Ra6 White has decent drawing chances; while after 46...a5 47.Re3! White might set up a fortress. To be honest, however, the move 46...Qd2! might give Black winning chances — but why bother?

46.Rxa6

46.Nd4 Qb2+! picks up the centralized Knight.

46...Qe3!!

The point of Black's last few moves — the f-pawn proves mightier than the Knight.

47.Ng3 Qf2+ 48.Kh1 Qxg3 0-1.

After beating GM Bagirov in the second round in an up-and-down game, I was paired with GM Vladimir Liberzon with Black. I decided to play all-out for the win as a good start in a strong Swiss tournament very often does not mean tougher pairings in the successive rounds.

*Sicilian Boleslavsky B59*

**GM Vladimir Liberzon**  
**GM Max Dlugy**

*Palma de Mallorca 1989*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.Nb3

Liberzon does not play as much these days and therefore employs a somewhat archaic line. 7.Nf3 is all the rage at the moment.

7...a5!?

This move is very useful in this line, while the choice of when to play it rests with Black. If I'm allowed I will gladly play a4 and a3.

8.a4 Be7 9.O-O O-O 10.Kh1 Nb4!



An important move in this line. Black controls d5, and opens the c-file for the Rook and the Queen as well as the a8-h1 diagonal for the Bishop.

**11.f4 b6!**

A reasonable novelty. 11...Be6, 11...Qc7 and 11...Bd7 also give Black a decent game, but this move has the advantage of being a bit more flexible than the rest.

**12.Bf3 Bb7 13.Rf2**

An interesting plan. White wants to double Rooks on the d-file after playing Be3 and Qg1.

**13...Qc7 14.fxe5**

During the game, White refrained from his original plan of 14.Be3 because of the complications beginning with 14...d5. Black can also play simple chess with 14...Bc6 planning 15...Qb7 with counterplay.

**14...dxe5 15.Be3 Rfd8 16.Qg1 Rab8!**

Preparing to protect the weak b6-pawn.

**17.Rd1 Rxd1 18.Qxd1**

Here White offered a draw as he failed to take advantage based on his pawn control of the d5 square.

**18...Bc6**

After assessing the position correctly and most importantly after finding the right plan I refused the offer.

**19.Re2**

White has to take measures to protect his e pawn.

**19...Ne8!**

The point of Black's game plan. Now the maneuver Ne8-d6-c4 is suddenly extremely annoying to White, who besides everything else has landed himself into some time-pressure.

**20.Nb5 Bxb5!**

Based on long calculation. It was also possible to play 20...Qb7 followed, if need be by Na6-c7 with good piece play.

**21.axb5 Rd8 22.Qg1 Rd6 23.c3**

White has to act fast as Black can readily improve his position with Ne8-f6-d7.

**23...Nd3 24.Rd2 Qc4 25.Be2**

The only move, as 25.Qd1 and 25.Qf1 can be met by 25...Nxb2!; while 25.Na1 Qxb5 26.Be2 Qd7 threatening 27...Nf2 + is in Black's favor.

**25...Qxe4 26.Bxb6 Nf4 27.Bf3**

Once again the best defense. After 27.Bf1 trying to protect the b pawn Black wins with 27...Nh3! 28.Qe3 Qb1!

**27...Qa4! 28.Rxd6 Nxd6 29.Nxa5 e4! 30.Bd1 Qxb5**

The sequence of forced moves is over and it's time to take count. Black's pieces are more active and more organized than Black's and the e-pawn is more dangerous than White's both passed pawns. Also my opponent's flag is hanging.

**31.b4!**

A good attempt at piece harmonization. White now threatens to tie Black's pieces down with 32.Bc5

**31...Bf6?!**

Disturbed by opponent's time situation I make a mistake in calculation. After the correct 31...Nf5! it would be very difficult for White to defend against a flurry of Black's oncoming threats. For example: 32.Bc2 Bd6! 33.Bxe4? Ne2! 34.Qf2 Nfg3 + 35.hxg3 Qh5 mate.

**32.Bc5 Nc4 33.Qf1 Nd3**

So far everything seems under control, but now White lashes out with . . .

**34.Qf5! Nd6!**

After 34...h6 35.Qc8 + Kh7 36.Qf5 +, White would draw by perpetual. This far I saw.

**35.c4?**

Missing the same defense I did. After the correct 35.Qd5! Nxc5 36.c4!! White probably draws as after 36...Qe8 37.bxc5! Nc8 38.Nb7 White's passed c-pawn compensates for Black's passer.

**35...Qxb4!!**

It's incredible that out of four possible captures this one is by far the strongest. Let's see: a) 35...Qxa5?? 36.bxa5 Nxf5 37.a6! and the a-pawn can't be stopped; b) 35...Qxc5 36.Qxc5 Nxc5 37.bxc5 Nf5 and Black is better but not clearly winning; and c) 35...Qxc4 36.Bd6 Qc1 37.Qf1 Qxd1 38.Qxd1 Nf2 + 39.Kg1 Nxd1 40.b5 and White's b-pawn provides compensation.

**36.Bxb4 Nxf5**

Unbelievable, but true—White can't defend both Bishops against one Knight!

**37.g4 Nd4 0-1**

Completing the picture. 37...Ne3 would be overkill. At this point, White promptly lost on time.

After failing to capitalize on a completely winning position in Round 6 and losing through overextending myself in Round 7, I decided to force myself to think by playing something I've hardly ever played even in casual blitz games in

Round 8 against Evgeny Sveshnikov.

*Reti A11*

**GM Maxim Dlugy**

**GM Evgeny Sveshnikov**

*Palma GMA Open 1989*

**1.g3?! d5**

(The dubious sign is for *me*.)

**2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg2 c6 4.0-0 Bf5 5.d3 e6 6.c4?!**

The second dubious move of the game (I am a firm believer in 1.d4), showing that I am not familiar with the intricacies of this opening.

**6...dxc4! 7.dxc4 Nbd7**

After the game, Sveshnikov told me that the endgame after 7...Qxd1 is completely equal and that he has played that move before.

**8.Nc3?!**

A rather clumsy developing move which forces me onto the defensive right off the bat. It was better to develop with 8.b3 and 9.Bb2—but of course we would then miss all the fun in the game.

**8...Bb4! 9.Nd4 Bg6 10.Qb3**

Playing moves like Bd2 is not my cup of tea (and I am a tea drinker), so I venture into the unknown by x-raying the b7-pawn with my Queen.

**10...a5 11.Na4**

Forced, as 11...Nc5 was a serious threat.

**11...0-0**

After 11...e5 12.Nf3 b5 13.Nc3!, Black would have serious pawn weaknesses.

**12.a3 Nc5 13.Qd1!**

The point. After 13.Nxc5? Bxc5 14.Nf3 a4! Black would have a tremendous positional advantage as after 15.Qxb7? Be4! Black traps the White Queen.

**13...Nxa4 14.axb4 Nb6!**

A very strong move which forces White onto the defensive. If instead 14...axb4, I could choose between 15.Rxa4 Rxa4 16.Qxa4 Qxd4 17.Qxb4 with a slight advantage due to the Bishop pair, or the complications stemming from 15.Nxc6 bxc6 16.Bxc6.

**15.b5!**

After thinking for almost 27 minutes, I come up with this move which in fact is an invitation to accept two different sacrifices. The alternatives were clearly worse: 15.c5? axb4! 16.Rxa8 Nxa8! and I'm a pawn down; 15.bxa5 Nxc4 16.b4 (or 16.a6 e5! 17.Nf3 Qxd1 18.Rxd1 Rxa6

19.Rxa6 bxa6 and on 20.b3 Black has 20...Bc2) Qd6! and Black's threats of ...Qb4 and ...Rfd8 leave White in trouble.

**15...c5!**

The best reply. After 15...e5? I would happily continue 16.bxc6! leaving Black the choice between 16...Qxd4 17.Qxd4 exd4 18.cxb7 Ra7 19.c5, and 16...exd4 17.cxb7 Rb8 18.Bf4 (18.c5!?) Nc4 19.Bxb8 Qxb8 20.Qxd4 with a nearly winning position for White in both cases.

**16.Nb3!**

A prelude to the Exchange sacrifice that follows. After 16.Nf3 Nxc4 White would have little to show for the pawn.

**16...Qxd1**

After the game we analyzed 16...Qc7 (16...Qe7 would allow White to win a pawn with 17.Be3! with dual threats of Bc5 and Nxa5). It seems that the resulting positions favor White in the long run as after 17.Nd2 Rfd8 18.Qb3 followed by 19.Qc3 and 20.b3, White's better pawn structure and the possession of the two Bishops will eventually take their toll.

**17.Rxd1 Bc2 18.Rd3!**

The point of White's 15th move emerges. Taking the Exchange now is out of the question, as after 19.exd3 White will quickly regain one of the pawns while the others will fall like ripe apples.

**18...Nxc4! 19.Bxb7!**

By far the best move. Saving the Exchange with 19.Rc3 Bxb3 20.Rxb3 Nd5! is self-defeating, although Black would have to work hard to win such an endgame.

**19...Rab8 20.Ba6!**

Once again, the only move. The

natural 20.Nxc5 allowed Black to win the pivotal b-pawn with 20...Bxd3 21.exd3 Nd6!, while 20.Bc6 ran into 20...Bxd3 21.exd3 Ne5! when 22.Nxa5 Nxd3 would give Black an extra pawn compared to the game variations.

**20...Nd5?**

A decisive mistake in a very complicated position. Black had to take the Exchange immediately with 20...Bxd3, although after 21.exd3 his choice would be difficult indeed. Right after the game we thought that best was 21...Nd6; but then I noticed that after 22.Bf4 Rb6 23.Nxa5! the planned defense 23...Nd5 would fail, since in the position after 24.Nxc4! Nxc4 25.dxc4 Nxf4 26.gxf4 the standard verdict—"White's Bishop on a6 is just a fat pawn"—would not apply since White's threat of 27.b4! and 28.c5 would be unstoppable. I suppose White would also have an advantage after 20...Nb6 and 20...Ne5, but I'll let the readers figure it out for themselves.

**21.Rd5!**

An unexpected shot. I didn't have enough patience to wait for Black to take my Rook and so I gave it up myself. The justification for this is clear. White keeps the initiative, leaves Black with the useless Bishop, and takes off a powerfully centralized Knight.

**21...exd5 22.Nxc5**

White wins back a pawn and threatens to win more material with Nd7, Bf4, or b3.

**22...Rbe8**

The best chance. Now 23.Nd7! was

very strong, as Black's initiative after 23...Rxe2 24.Nxf8 Re1+ 25.Kg2 Kxf8 26.b3! is very temporary (White threatens 27.Ba3+)—and after 26...Nd6 27.Ba3! Rxa1 28.Bxd6+ and 29.b6, White queens the pawn.

**23.Kf1?!**

Bluffed out, but still winning. With a good position and my opponent in horrible time-pressure, I didn't want to take any chances.

**23...Bd1! 24.e3 f5**

Sveshnikov is playing very actively with his flag hanging. I decided to screw in the last bolt on his coffin lid.

**25.b3 Nb6 26.Bd2 Bf3 27.Bb7!**

I thought that this was it: "My opponent is going to lose all his pieces as his flag falls;" but suddenly...

**27...f4!??**

Bluff number two. Now I refrained from 28.Bxa5 on account of 28...fxe3 29.Bxb6 exf2, thinking that Black's threats are too much. In fact, after 30.Kxf2! Re2+ 31.Kf1, White's threat of 32.Ra8! forces quick capitulation.

**28.gxf4?!**

Once again not best, but good enough.

**28...Rf6 29.Nd3!**

White's Knight is in time to defend.

**29...Rh6 30.Ne1 Be4 31.f3**

Not necessary, but I felt the flag falling.

**31...Bf5 32.Bc3! d4?**

As Black made this move, his flag, exhausted, finally collapsed. ■

